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THE Nonconformist.

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3rd. Because the General Body of Dissenting Deputies have adopted a course of proceeding with reference to the Papal question, which, by the tenor and nature of their appointment they were not authorized to do, as the deputies for watching over the civil rights of Dissenters.

4th. Because the proceedings of the Deputies assume the aspect of having a right to direct the course to be pursued, and the opinions to be expressed upon politico-religious questions.

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ECCLESASITICAL AFFAIRS.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

THE country waits with anxiety to hear what are the measures of Government to shield it from the ambitious designs of the Papacy. The Queen and the Legislature have been invoked to "resist" the monstrous "aggression" of Pio Nono. From one end of the kingdom to the other, a cry of alarm has proceeded. Every county has echoed it in public meeting assembled—almost every town and parish has repeated it. The civil authority of these realms has been besieged with the prayers of Protestant subjects, and now all England waits the response. Are we to be safe from Popish inroads, or are we not? Is this fair land, in which freedom has so long and so securely dwelt, to be handed over to the Propaganda and the officers of the Holy Inquisition, or is it not? That is the fearful question which the nation has devolved upon Whig piety and wisdom to solve. Alack! alack! it is a sorry sight to see!—a numerous, an intelligent, a powerful, and, essentially, a Protestant people, taking shelter at the altar of law, and supplicating a not over-wise Administration to save their religion from the evil machinations of Romish ecclesiastics. Surely, it is not a sign of manly self-reliance.

We will not, however, enter again upon a subject which we have so largely discussed, nor examine once more whether legislative interference can do aught in this matter but evil. Perhaps, if we had a becoming share of self-distrust, we should begin to suspect the soundness of our position, for we observe that some fully as decided as ourselves only last month, are beginning to see the question in a new light. We believe we are said never to have been known to surrender an opinion which we have once expressed. It may be so—we are not careful to defend ourselves on that score—but thus much we will say, at any rate. We are not likely to give up to-day what we conscientiously and stoutly advocated not two months ago, until we see stronger reasons for it, than any which have fallen under our notice during the interval. Doubtless, the same argument may have vastly different effects upon different minds, and even upon the self-same mind in different states. If we are in error, we can only lament that obtuseness of perception which prevents us from seeing it—and until we do see it, we will not profess to see it, even if the disagreeable result should befal us, of finding ourselves *alone*.

Nevertheless we, in common with most others, are curious to know "what is to be done." The *Spectator*, of Saturday last, we see, announces a Ministerial *programme*, representative, we imagine, of its own views, rather than of any information authentically conveyed to it. According to the plan therein set forth, Ministers are to confine themselves to a kind of authoritative declaration. The "apostolical letter" is to be pronounced, by resolution in both Houses, devoid of authority in these realms, unrecognised by law, and incapable of compulsory enforcement—and the Queen is to be prayed by both Houses to proclaim it as such to all her loving subjects. It is hoped that the subject, dealt with after this fashion, will be disposed of in a day or two—and that the Legislature will proceed at once to the important practical measures to which its attention must necessarily be called.

Should such turn out to be the course determined upon by her Majesty's advisers, we think they are to be commended for their wisdom. It is certainly the most harmless way out of a scrape which they could have hit upon. And for all practical purposes it will do just as well as the most stringent enactments—for nothing can be more certain that whatever law directly bearing upon the question they might propose and carry would be, in semblance, a return to intolerance, and, in reality, a dead letter. We believe, moreover, the suggested mode would serve to set the matter at rest. There would be, of course, a loud outcry against the inefficiency of ministerial proposals—but it would soon exhaust itself. A second "No Popery" agitation it would be difficult to get up, sick as the public have become of the first. No clerical influence would avail to excite another hurricane of feeling. Generally, we suspect, people would gladly acquiesce in a *denouement* which leaves religious liberty so entirely unmolested—for, after all the turmoil occasioned by Papal impudence, there is no desire on the part of the enlightened to retrograde towards pains and penalties as the safeguards of religious faith. We think, therefore, we might predict for the plan, if sanctioned by the Government, a more general acceptance out of Parliament, as well as in it, than any other that has been proposed.

But, then, what a light does such a proceeding throw back upon the late protracted fit of national excitement. It shows us a whole people—or, at least, what passed for such—rushing to the feet of Government, and crying out, "Save us!" and the Government and Legislature gravely answering, "Good people, you are quite safe." The Houses of Parliament are to tell the public, recently under the impression that a ghost had revisited the land, that it is no ghost at all—that it is only a turnip-lanthorn and a sheet—that it can be touched without evil consequences by the most timid—that, in point of fact, it is not alive—or, to drop the figure, that the "apostolical letter," and the Cardinal's decree, and the mapping out of the country, and the territorial titles and jurisdictions, are "all moonshine"—a great pretentious flam, having nothing whatever in it but consummate impudence. And the most curious part of the whole story is, that the British public knew all this well enough before—*said* it over and over again in the very heat of their excitement—and certainly did not need to be solemnly told it by the Legislature, except as a sort of soothing-syrup to its spirits. If this is to be the outcome, anything more bootless than the urgent call of the public for parliamentary intervention it is scarcely possible to imagine. Such costly pains terminating in such a veritable "as you were," can only find a parallel in the old rhyme—

"A man there was of Islington,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into a quickset hedge,
And scratched out both his eyes.
But when he found his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
He jumped into the quickset hedge,
And scratched them in again."

One is really at a loss to interpret the furious excitement, if this issue is to suffice it. To us it seems as meaningless as the nursery lines which our philosophy never could make anything of—

"Dickory, dickory, dock,
The mouse run up the clock,
The clock struck one, and down he run,
Dickory, dickory, dock."

We suppose, therefore, we must treat our contemporary's announcement, notwithstanding the assumed gravity with which it is made, as a practical joke, intended, by exhibiting the least mischievous solution of the difficulty, to reflect upon the purposeless character of the popular agitation. A few hours, however, or days, at most, will dispel all mystery. Should the Whigs really intend nothing more than is here set down for them, in what terms are we, for the future, to speak of Lord John's celebrated letter—and in what light will the furious agitation of the last two months be regarded by the various peoples of Europe and America? Should they, on the contrary, aim at something more correspondent with the noise which has occasioned it, where will be their own consistency, and what will become of the unbroken policy of the last twenty years? Are our statute-books to be cumbered with additional still-born enactments?—disgraced by penalties that will never be inflicted, and by a show of intolerance which will never take effect? Settling day is just at hand. If we get off without loss so much the better—gain is out of the question. We are of opinion that many will come out of the controversy in such a plight as will make them wish that they had never gone into it. This, however, remains to be seen.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BEDFORD.—On Wednesday, January 29th, the first meeting of the Anti-state-church Association held in the town of Bedford took place in the large and handsome Assembly-rooms. Mr. Edward Miall and Mr. J. C. Williams (the Secretary) attended as a deputation from the committee. At five o'clock a *soirée* was held—tea, coffee, &c., being provided by the ladies connected with Bunyan Chapel. At seven o'clock the public meeting commenced, by which time the spacious room was well filled. John Everett, Esq., of Luton, was called to the chair. Amongst the company present we observed the veteran reformer, Richard Gutteridge, Esq., of Dunstable; James Muir, Esq., of Luton; John Everitt, Esq., of Luton; W. Abbott, Esq., of Eynesbury; Rev. Samuel Edgar, of Kimbolton; Rev. J. Brooks, of Ridgemount; Rev. T. Williams, of Sharnbrook; Mr. William Baines, of Kimbolton; and a considerable number of gentlemen from neighbouring towns and villages, and tradesmen of the town of Bedford. The Chairman lamented that illness had prevented the chair being occupied by an old and tried friend of civil and religious liberty; but for this circumstance, the meeting would have been honoured with the attendance of Mr. White, and he (the Chairman) would have been spared presiding. Mr. J. C. Williams moved the first resolution, which was seconded by James Muir, Esq., of Luton, who hoped that the meeting would possess themselves of as much information as possible on the subject, and also of the best report of the meeting. The Chairman, after asking if there were any gentlemen present who wished to make remarks upon the question, proceeded to put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, amidst great applause. The Rev. Samuel Edgar, of Kimbolton, in proposing the second resolution, said that for some time he confessed he felt rather reluctant to espouse the cause of the Anti-state-church Association, believing, as he did, in the power of quietly proclaiming the great principles of Christian truth; but he could say his prejudices and fears had all been scattered, and although this was the first time he had appeared on such a platform, he thought it would not be the last. The resolution having been briefly seconded by Mr. C. F. Smith, it was put by the Chairman in the same manner as the first, and carried unanimously, with loud applause. Mr. Miall afterwards addressed the meeting, moving the next resolution. Mr. Usher, in seconding it, said he was delighted to see so many happy and pleasant faces at the first meeting in Bedford to welcome Mr. Miall. He could assure the audience that a great many very long and dark countenances had been shown him (the speaker) in the earlier part of the day [cheers]. He hoped the large audience would give a correct account of the manner in which "that very extreme man, Mr. Miall," had conducted himself, and then he doubted not but that, on a future occasion, there would be even a larger meeting than the present [cheers]. The Chairman said that although this was the first Anti-state-church meeting in Bedford, he hoped, in the name of all that was good, that it would not be the last. He knew that they were surrounded, nay infested, with influences of a contrary character, but this was only a reason for their adopting the course advised [cheers]. He sincerely trusted, and from what he had that evening witnessed, he confidently believed, that the town of Bedford would arouse itself upon this question, and not suffer itself to be beaten by an insignificant place like the little town of Luton. As the county town, he trusted it would give its energies and resources

to this noble and holy cause, and come to the help of the Lord against the mighty [applause]. Cordial votes of thanks to both the deputation and Chairman were afterwards passed and acknowledged.

Merton.—An Anti-state-church meeting was held at the Independent Chapel, on Wednesday last, at which there was an excellent and highly respectable attendance. The Rev. J. Burnet and Rev. I. Doxsey attended as a deputation, and the Rev. J. Shedlock, Mr. Jacobs, and T. White, Esq., also took part in the proceedings. Liberty of speech was offered to opponents, but the resolutions were unanimously carried.

Horsforth, near Leeds.—A public meeting, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, was held in the Baptist Chapel, Horsforth, on Wednesday evening last. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was large, and the meeting was very spirited. The Rev. G. Mitchell occupied the chair: and addresses were delivered by Mr. John Andrew, jun., and Mr. William Heaton, of Leeds, Mr. Thomas Lawson, Mr. Edward Hartley, and other gentlemen. At the close, resolutions affirmative of the principle of the association were unanimously passed, as well as cordial votes of thanks to the deputation and to the Chairman.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Greenwich.—A meeting, convened by the Association, was held on Monday evening, in the large theatre of the Literary Institution, Greenwich. The attendance was numerous, animated, and unanimous. D. Wade, Esq., occupied the chair; and was supported by E. Tanner, Esq., and several influential inhabitants. The Rev. George Rose, of Bermondsey, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. Washington Wilks, and J. Kingsley, Esq., B.L., attended as a deputation from the society, and expounded its principles, in the light of recent ecclesiastical events, much to the satisfaction of the audience.

Approaching Meetings.—Meetings are, we understand, to be held at Bath, Bristol, and Worcester, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst., to be attended by Mr. Miall and the Rev. Brewin Grant, and at Birmingham and Manchester on the 27th and 28th, when Mr. Miall, Rev. G. W. Conder, and other gentlemen, are to be present. Arrangements are being made for holding a number of sectional meetings in Manchester, to be attended by Mr. Kingsley, who is also to visit other towns in Lancashire. In addition to the towns at which meetings are to be held next week, to be attended by Messrs. Miall and Conder, is Derby, on the 13th.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHARLES PEARSON AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

A report has been for some time in circulation that some gentlemen residing in Westminster, who objected to the appropriation of their ancient city as the seat of an archiepiscopal see of the Roman Church, and did not themselves like to be governed by one of the cardinals of the Sovereign Pontiff, had accepted Cardinal Wiseman's challenge to test the legality of the recent Papal proceedings by an appeal to the law, provided he would admit that they took place with his consent. It now appears that a long correspondence has taken place between the Cardinal's solicitors and Mr. H. W. Vallance, the solicitor retained for the proposed prosecution, by Mr. Charles Pearson, the late M.P. for Lambeth. The Cardinal took time to consult with counsel, and it is understood that, under their advice, takes the benefit of the legal axiom, that a man is not bound to criminate himself. Diligent endeavours, it is said, have been made by the solicitor to obtain from other sources legal proof that the Pope's letter and the Cardinal's manifesto were published by the authority of the latter, but hitherto without success. Mr. Pearson has published his letter, opening the correspondence. After explaining that the intended prosecution arose from an accidental conversation among a party of gentlemen, he introduces himself thus:—

As my name may have never passed under your observation, I think it right to state that, for years before the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act I was, within the limited range of my influence, a supporter of the measure for removing the civil disabilities under which certain portions of my fellow-countrymen laboured. I had afterwards great pleasure in receiving from Mr. Charles Butler and Mr. Daniel O'Connell their thanks, on behalf of English and Irish Catholics, for my successful exertions in vindicating the integrity of history by removing from the Monument the inscription that attributed to the Roman Catholics, in the reign of Charles the Second, the conflagration that laid the city of London in ashes.

I advert to these circumstances as affording you some assurance that instructions will be given to conduct the proceedings in a becoming spirit, for the sole purpose of ascertaining and applying the law as it may be found to be, and without the slightest disposition to expose you in the pursuit of this object to any avoidable trouble, inconvenience, or expense.

Mr. Vallance, the solicitor, who will present this letter to you, will apprise you of the formal admissions which counsel think it necessary to obtain. If you will instruct your solicitor to supply them Mr. Vallance has my directions to furnish you with a copy of the proposed indictment, and, if desired, a copy likewise of the case and opinion upon which it is founded. The indictment may, I am informed, be preferred before the Grand Inquest of the Court of Queen's Bench in the course of the ensuing week, and if the documents are admitted, and all parties concur in affording the required facilities, the question of law may be brought to a very speedy determination by the venerated Judges of that Court, whose station and character, as well as their habits of thinking and acting, place them above the reach of those feelings and prejudices which you imagine have influenced the mind of the public in the judgment they have formed in these matters.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT'S FAREWELL TO HIS PARISHIONERS.

The Bishop of London will be spared the trouble of pursuing the minister of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas through all the courts of the Church and up to the Privy Council. Mr. Bennett has refused to adopt the course strongly urged by his friends, and given assurance of his retirement by the publication of a voluminous farewell letter to his flock. The two hundred and forty-six pages of the pamphlet are divided into three parts; a general statement of the case, correspondence with the bishop, and answer to objections. The latter division is strictly polemical; in the two former the writer endeavours to prove that the contest with the Bishop was not one of forms and practices, but of principles; and shows, by reference to the charges and sermons of Dr. Blomfield, that those principles were learned from him. Mr. Bennett complains that the Bishop has placed his conduct in so false and injurious a point of view, by insisting that he, in his correspondence, was merely rebutting certain practices. He endeavours to show that these practices were the legitimate offspring of principles which the Bishop himself approved. Mr. Bennett complains bitterly of the efforts of the press to bring the ceremonies of St. Barnabas to the bar of public opinion, and awards to the *Daily News* an especial share of censure on this head. As against the Bishop, Mr. Bennett says:—

What I have especially to complain of is:—1. The great haste, and I may say importunity, with which an event so important in its issue was hurried forward. 2. The ungenerous way in which advantage was taken of representing to the world a one-sided version of what had been said and done. 3. The ungenerous way in which the time was selected of forcing me to an issue, namely, the time of violence under mob-law. 4. The continued imputation of motives, such as Romanizing, "copying Rome," adopting a practice, "because it is Roman," and the like. 5. The violation of my whole intention in the correspondence, which was meant to be private and confidential, as between a priest and his bishop. This last source of complaint is indeed the greatest, for without that, the rest could not have followed. Refer to the bishop's letter to me, dated January 18, 1847, the first correspondence which passed between us on a controverted point. You will there see that the bishop uses these words:—"With respect to your proposal of printing the correspondence which has taken place, and which on my part has been strictly private, I think it, on more than one account, objectionable. The private communications of a bishop with his clergy ought not to be handed about amongst their people." If I had thought of publication, I should have guarded myself more carefully in many things that I had said. I should not have set forth to the whole world what I there had said in confidence. My idea was, that the bishop would privately notify to me how I could no longer justly remain where I was, or serve under his episcopate, and so I might have sought some quiet way of retiring. It never entered into my mind that all would have been thus, at a moment's notice, plunged into the columns of the *Times*, with a leading article attached to it.

Deprecating "public opinion," Mr. Bennett defines the "public" to consist of "unbelievers, Jews, Dissenters, and every kind of ungodly and profane men." It would appear to be his intention for the present to remain in the communion of the Church of England, but his language is very undecided. He says:—

For ourselves more especially—men cannot abide in a house where there is no food supplied but what is scanty and scarce; and, indeed, what little there may be, tasteless and innutritious. Men cannot abide long where all is doled out grudgingly and sparingly, and they, withal, hungering and thirsting after the heavenly manna and the well of life. They cannot. You must not expect that human nature, with its many infirmities and constant needs, will long bear up against the ever-recurring wants of spiritual love and longing for the things of God, which it is in vain searching for in the Church of England—I mean in the Church of England *as now interpreted in the diocese of London*. . . . We must, as in Paul's case, "abide in the ship," although it be a wreck. I say not for ever, for we know not how severe and terrible the danger may be anon, so that absolute safety would compel us to throw ourselves into the wide waters, and go—we know not where; but I say not as yet.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the vicar of Barking, to be the successor of Mr. Bennett at St. Barnabas. An interval is to elapse before Mr. Bennett legally resigns, and Mr. Liddell is legally appointed. The latter is said to be as notorious a Puseyite as his predecessor. He married a daughter of Dr. Wellesley, late rector of Bishop Wearmouth, and was, in 1836, presented by the College of All Souls, Oxford, to the living which he will now vacate. His parish includes that of Great Ilford, which a few years ago was the scene of an ecclesiastical *émeute*, which, for intensity, almost equalled the riot of St. Barnabas.

DR. TWISS ON THE LAW AND THE POPE.

Dr. Twiss, D.C.L., a high authority on questions of international law, has put forth a treatise on "the Letter of Pope Pius IX, considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe." His production is considered masterly, and seems to realize what the Cardinal declared and all must have felt to be impossible, namely—to say anything new on the question. The following is a brief analysis of what is important, however uninviting:—Repudiating the distinction made, that the Pope has legislated by Papal brief, not by Papal bull, he shows that for its purpose a brief is quite as effectual and quite as binding upon Roman Catholic obedience as a bull—being, in fact, to the latter what a writ under privy seal is when compared to an original out of Chancery. The purport of the mandate he considers to be of a temporal character. It deals not merely with spiritual authority, but also with ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the latter he shows to be decidedly temporal in its nature, and to belong to the sovereignty of the Queen over all her subjects. Sovereignty and supremacy are defined and distinguished; and an immunity in respect of the last is shown to derogate in no degree from the transcendent authority of the first. He then argues that, for the purpose of giving due effect to the immunity in that respect, or any other right of conscience secured to Roman Catholics here, there was no necessity for repealing their late system of spiritual government by vicars apostolic, and that no relief act ever went so far as to allow such a change by foreign authority even if the change were expedient. Its principal object, according to Cardinal Wiseman's avowal, was to enable Rome to introduce provincial synods into this country by which to legislate supremely in all ecclesiastical causes, whether purely spiritual or of a temporal character. The same thing has been recently done in Ireland, and the doings of the Synod of Thurles will tell with what results. Therefore, if the measures were strictly legal in point of form, yet sinning thus substantially against public policy, it ought to receive the serious attention of the legislature, with a view to its prohibition. But it is not legal. It is the establishment of a Roman episcopate or corporate body, in England, where Roman Catholic bishops alone—that is, individual prelates—are permitted by law, and even so only upon certain conditions, which are violated by the very act creating this episcopate. The assertion that the penal clause against titles in the Relief Act of 1829 is the only thing that makes the territorial titles of the prelates illegal, is declared to be groundless. But, assuming that to be so, the title of St. David's (Menevensis) imposed by the Papal brief on one of the prelates, already belongs to a prelate of the Established Church, and is therefore illegal within that statute. Moreover, the Queen has power, under an unrepealed statute, to create a Bishop of Nottingham and a Bishop of Shrewsbury, two of the sees included in the Papal brief; and the assumption of the Pope to create these sees, at all events, must be considered an encroachment of the Queen's lawful prerogative, and a serious offence to her crown and dignity. Mr. Bowyer's special pleading is thoroughly sifted, and the analogy between the creation of the new hierarchy and the measures taken to establish Protestant bishoprics in our colonies or in foreign states, is declared to be fanciful. An analysis of the present state of the law of spiritual treasons and *præmunires* closes this exposition of the municipal law of England; and the author at once proceeds to the consideration of the second branch of his subject, the bearing of international law upon the late act of the Pope. The Pope is only known amongst sovereigns as himself a sovereign; nor, indeed, is diplomatic intercourse with Rome possible on any other hypothesis. There is a certain and immemorial practice by which all intercourse between Rome and all other countries, Protestant or Roman Catholic, is regulated. That practice is itself an obligatory portion of international law, from which no sovereign can withdraw himself without consent of the rest. That practice Rome has departed from in the case of England alone by her recent act. Rome has been careful in the case of every Protestant power in Europe, except England, to negotiate for permission before presuming to take a step either in the creation of sees, or in any other assertion of her ecclesiastical supremacy. Even the little Catholic kingdom of Belgium has been powerful enough to compel her respect in this matter, and to extort reparation for the most trivial departure from it. The Roman pontiff, by his *non obstante* prerogative, is set above all concordats and canons whatsoever: municipal legislation alone can restrain him, or secure the independence of the temporal power. In conclusion, Dr. Twiss points out that the so-called "securities" of the act of 1829, being clearly useless, ought to be repealed; secondly, that others fitted to the emergency, yet consistent with liberty of conscience, ought to be enacted in their place; thirdly, that they should not be extended to Ireland; and, fourthly, that concurrently with municipal legislation at home, an opportunity should be afforded by diplomatic communication to Rome of the misrepresentations practised upon the Pope for the withdrawal of the offensive document.

IRELAND.

An exceedingly numerous meeting, to protest against the aggression and petition the Queen, was held in Dublin Rotunda, yesterday week. The principal persons present were Lords Roden, Mayo, Clancarty, Bandon, Enniskillen, Castlemaine, Dunsany, Bernard, M.P., Naas, M.P., Clonbrock, Suirdale, Hon. J. A. Cole, M.P., Mr. J. Napier, M.P., Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., Hon. C. H. Wandesforde, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, Colonel Lewis, Major Nugent, the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, Mr. Grogan, M.P. (in the chair), &c. &c. A number of banners, bearing the following inscriptions, were carried or hung about the room:—"An Open Bible," "God Save the Queen," "The Reformation," "No Surrender," "No Peace with Rome," "Scriptural Education," "Our Protestant Queen," "No Puseyism—No Popery," "Remember 1688," "No Compromise," "Church and State." The speeches on the occasion were full of Irish vehemence, with no slight infusion of Orange bitterness; and the most intolerant sentiments were received with the greatest display of "Kentish fire." In the evening, a few of the most choice spirits, at what was called an adjourned meeting, gravely passed a resolution calling

upon Government "to adopt measures for the *conversion* of the Roman Catholics of Ireland."

The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Armagh, headed by Primate Cullen, assembled in Dundalk on the same day, and unanimously adopted various resolutions on the subject of the restoration of the hierarchy. They recognise in the measure the Pontifical right divine; deny that the Roman Catholics are placed in a position either to break with Rome, or violate their temporal allegiance; declare their loyalty to the Crown; protest against the interference of Government in matters connected with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; advert to the "humiliating contrast" established between the Protestant churches of England and Ireland, and offer the sympathy of the Roman Catholic clergy to their Protestant fellow-countrymen; and finally, the resolutions express the warmest congratulations on the re-establishment of the hierarchy.

A curious and very characteristic letter from F. M. the Duke of Wellington, in reply to Mr. Thompson, and some Protestant inhabitants of Dublin, is published by the Irish papers. Mr. Thompson and his friends had fished up a passage from one of the Duke's speeches on the Emancipation Bill, to the effect that if "disappointed in his hope of tranquillity, after a trial had been given to the measure," he should call for powers necessary to the occasion. This they construe into a conditional promise to repeal the Emancipation Act, and now claim its fulfilment. The Duke rebukes them at great length for their misconstruction; and further—

Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, having thus disposed of the imputed engagements, proceeds to request that Mr. Thompsen will, in answer to the application of the Protestant inhabitants of Dublin, inform them that although in the service of her Majesty, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Land Forces, he is not called to her Majesty's Council; that in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief it is no part of his duty to receive, take into consideration, and submit to Parliament, the proposition of measures to relieve the inconveniences and evils of which her Majesty's subjects in Ireland may complain, as resulting from the operation of any law.

Cardinal Wiseman lectured, on Sunday evening last, at St. George's cathedral, on "Conversion to Romanism." The discourse appears scarcely equal to his three lectures in the same place. He remarks towards the conclusion :—

But it would be said, "Yours is such an easy religion; it holds out so many temptations." It would be difficult to convince men out of the Church, how false that view was. If a Catholic changed his religion to-day, he had only to take his seat in the parish church, and curiosity to know who the new comer was, was the only trial to which he would be subjected there. On the other hand, what was the trial of the minister, who, after having been loved by his flock, and looked up to as its father, became a humble Catholic, submitted to confession, received absolution, and perhaps became dependent on the bounty of others? It was heart-rending at times to see the struggles through which the convert had to pass. . . . If Catholics were asked to what they attributed the conversions which had taken place so frequently of late years in England, they would reply, to the fact that the whole Catholic Church was combined week by week in prayer for the conversion of England, especially in what the Catholic considered the most solemn and efficacious form of prayer—that which was embodied in sacrifice—prayer unceasingly offered up for the conversion of this once island of saints. He was glad that the eyes of the public were now opened with regard to most of the doctrines of their religion. Open, straightforward declaration was now the proper course for them, and he had no doubt that they would make satisfactory progress.

Dr. Pusey has published his reply, at the request of his bishop, to the charge of Mr. Dodsworth, who, on going over to the Church of Rome, imputed to Dr. Pusey teaching and practices essentially Romanistic. Dr. Pusey explains his convictions and usages respecting confession, the eucharist, rosaries, crucifixes, &c. He does not advocate a mere monastic life, nor would he admit young women into conventual societies against the wish of their relatives.

But why should we not (he asks) instead of our desultory visiting society, have our *Sœurs de la Charité*, whose spotless and religious purity might be their passport amid the scenes of misery and loathsomeness, carrying that awe about them which even sin feels towards undefiledness, and impressing a healthful sense of shame upon guilt by their very presence? Why should marriage alone have its duties among the daughters of our great, and the single estate be condemned to an unwilling listlessness, or left to seek undirected, and unauthorized, and unsanctified, ways of usefulness of its own?

He contends that the Church of England consists of actual communicants, and that they alone should be consulted in her government. To "the sacred synod of the nation, in the name of Christ assembled, the true Church of England by representation," he willingly submits anything which he has written, being sure that that synod will not deny any portion of "the faith, once for all delivered to the saints," and certain also that he never meant to teach anything but what was so delivered."

A Bill, we understand, is now in preparation by several influential members of the country party, not only for restraining the interference of any foreign powers within this realm, but also for preventing the admission of British subjects into confraternities, orders in brotherhood, or even entering into any oath or bond of allegiance to any foreign sovereign.—*Morning Herald.*

Cardinal Wiseman, who has been upon a brief visit to Dublin, officiated on Thursday at the confirmation of between 600 and 700 Roman Catholic children, resident in the north-western division of the diocese of London. The ceremony took place in the Roman Catholic church in Islington. There was a large attendance of Roman Catholic clergy.

The War of the Chairs.—A correspondent of the *Chronicle* has the following neat note on Lady Morgan's learned disquisition on St. Peter's chair: "Having mentioned to a learned orientalist the supposed Mahometan inscription on St. Peter's chair, he observed that, if true, the story of Lady Morgan's French informants would be extremely curious—*as the Mahometans never used any chairs at all.*" Lady Morgan replies with a long letter, full of learning and wit, to prove that the Turks did use chairs.

Meeting of Bishops.—We understand that the Archbishop of Canterbury has invited all the English prelates to a conference at Lambeth next [this] week, relative to the Papal aggression.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Roman Catholic Vicar-General of Yorkshire, Dr. R. Hogarth, has written to the Cardinal retracting or explaining away the memorial of clergy assembled at Selby, on the 14th ult.; which document we noticed at the time. The *Daily News* continues to receive communications from Catholics repugnant to the policy of his Eminence; and Mr. Riddel, a barrister, writes to the *Morning Chronicle* of a "Cisalpine Club," based on the principles set forth in the letter of Lord Beaumont, and numbering among its members hundreds of the Catholic nobility and gentry of England.

INTERESTING CHURCH-RATE DISCUSSION AT BOGNOR.

On Sunday, Jan. 26th, notice of a vestry meeting was affixed to the doors of the various places of worship in the town and neighbourhood, announcing that a rate for the parish church was to be proposed, and that the crowded state of the churchyard, also other parish matters, would be brought under consideration. No sooner had this statement become generally known than a strong feeling against church-rates began to manifest itself in different ways; large placards were posted up on all available places, church doors not exempted—"No church-rates for Puseyites," "Let *them* pay for washing their surplices, and for sacramental wine," "No more fleece from the flock," &c. &c. In addition to this mode of proceeding, the town crier was sent round publicly to announce the bills and deliver to every parishioner papers against church-rates. Great excitement on the subject prevailed, being the first attempt ever made to oppose a rate in the parish; and while it was not deemed at all likely that the opposition would be successful, yet a resolute few determined to persevere.

The day of meeting having arrived, groups of two or three assembled in the churchyard; these increased gradually until the hour specified, when the number met exceeded the limits of the parochial vestry. The vicar, on arriving, proposed that the parishioners should meet in the National School, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Edward Eedle, vicar, on taking the chair, asked the usual questions in reference to the notices, &c., and called on Mr. Bevan, the churchwarden, to present the accounts.

Mr. Bevan: In presenting the accounts of the parish church, I beg leave to state that the funds collected have been expended, so that no money remains in hand; the entire amount received has been £42 11s. 8d.

Rev. J. C. Cane, Independent minister of Bognor: I should like to know the total amount levied.

Mr. Bevan: £63 6s. 5½d. I should remark that £5 has been accounted for since in the monies received; they amount, therefore, to £47 11s. 8d., instead of £42 11s. 8d.

Rev. J. C. Cane: May I ask you to read the items of expenditure? (These were then read, and included salaries, repairs, furnishing *sacramental wine, washing surplices*, and sundry expenses necessary for worship).

Mr. Bevan: I propose a rate of 2d. in the pound to meet the expenses for the ensuing year. The rate having been seconded,

Rev. J. C. Cane rose to oppose the rate. He said:—I come not here to plead conscience merely against this rate, *but law;* knowing that conscientious scruples would be considered as nothing in comparison with law. Fellow-parishioners, you cannot legally make and enforce this church-rate; you have no right to make a new rate while "other monies are uncollected and still due which ought to have been collected under the previous rate." There are parties who have not paid church-rates for years: some are here this afternoon; they will not pay, not because they are unable, but they say, "Come and seize"—they object to pay the impost. By the churchwarden's accounts, we find that only £42 11s. 8d. (adding the £5 received since, making £47 11s. 8d.) only has been received, while the total amount levied is £63 6s. 5½d., thus making a balance due and uncollected of £15 14s. 9½d. Now, I tell you the rate, if made, will be illegal, and enforce it at your peril. I protest against it as unlawful and unjust. It is a burning shame for you Churchmen to call on Dissenters and force them to pay for your surplice-washing and sacramental wine, and other items for divine worship in a church they never attend. I know you will say, "It is the law." No, fellow-parishioners, "It is not the law," until you sanction it by your votes this day; and, if carried, be assured it is illegal. I, for one, will never pay it, and enforce it if you dare. I beg leave to propose an amendment to this effect:—"That no rate be made; but that a voluntary subscription be commenced forthwith to defray the expenses for the ensuing year."

The Rev. E. Eedle: Does any one second this amendment?

Mr. Gray, of North Bersted: I most cordially second it.

Rev. Edward Eedle, the vicar: I am very willing to allow that the Dissenter has a grievance in regard to church-rates, and that he has a right to complain; but he has to remember "it is the law," and that a church-rate, strictly speaking, is a tax upon the property—a charge upon that rather than upon the individual. I cannot feel justified in putting this amendment to the meeting, and refuse so doing. The original motion was then put and carried by a majority of 18—several remaining neutral. The rate was declared as passed.

Rev. J. C. Cane: The vicar is bound to put the amendment.

Rev. E. Eedle: I cannot do it. Am I legally bound to put this amendment, Mr. Constable?

Charles Constable, Esq., solicitor: I cannot say; but I think not; if passed, it would not bind the parishioners.

The vicar then read the amendment, but would not put it to the vote; stating that the original proposition for a rate of 2d. in the pound had been carried.

Rev. J. C. Cane: Then, gentlemen, I protest against the proceedings at this meeting—believing the rate illegal, unjust, and oppressive. Let me tell you I will never pay it: you shall seize my goods [uproar]. You may attempt to cry me down; I expected it, and am prepared [increased confusion]. I will not be cried down; I have a right to be heard, and do protest against this unjust and unscriptural mode of supporting the religion of Christ. Gentlemen, I repeat it—you shall seize my goods; for I will never pay one farthing of the rate. It is a shame that Churchmen should compel Dissenters to pay towards a church they never enter—services in which they never engage—surplices of which they disapprove—sacraments of which they cannot, dare not partake.

Mr. Bevan: There are parties excused the rate. Dissenters are excluded.

Rev. J. C. Cane (with surprise): Dissenters excluded! Is it so? Then of course we must not complain. If so, I do not wish to interfere with another man's church, or another man's conscience, let him be a High or a Low Churchman. I demand, and yield, respect for opinions sincerely entertained.

Mr. Bevan: Dissenters, *as individuals*, are excluded. It is the property that is taxed: you take your house subject to these rates—it is a drawback on the property—a sort of rack-rent.

Rev. J. C. Cane: Am I to understand that Dissenters are excluded from payment?

Mr. Walters (interrupting): I should like to ask Mr. Cane, How about the *Regium Donum?*

Rev. J. C. Cane: The *Regium Donum* [cries of Question]. The *Regium Donum*—why the present Government, in spite of the earnest and frequent remonstrances of Dissenters, thrust it upon them. I scorn the grant. None but a person ignorant of history would have presented *this* against a Dissenter in opposing church-rates [cries of Question, Question].

Mr. Bevan: I should like to ask Mr. Cane whether he is the author of this handbill; it is to this effect, "Fellow-parishioners, do not be afraid of losing soup, coal, and clothing tickets—go and vote." I think it right to bring this subject forward, having taken an active part in providing the poor with food and clothing, &c. Why, I should scorn to proselytize in the manner alluded to. I should like to know if the allusion was personal, and if Mr. Cane will admit being its author.

Rev. J. C. Cane: I allow nothing—admit nothing [cries of Question].

Rev. E. Eedle: There is no necessity for bringing this matter forward. I have not seen the bills. There is no accusation. I think you are fighting with a shadow.

Mr. Bevan: Well, Sir, it does seem to me a great pity that the peace of the parish should be disturbed in this way.

Rev. J. C. Cane: Those are disturbers of the parish who make Church-rates, and enforce them on Dissenters [cries of "Question"].

The Church-rate having been settled, so far as making the rate was concerned, the subject of enlarging the churchyard next came under consideration; and it being admitted by all that the burial-ground was in a crowded state, the meeting resolved that a committee be formed to inquire as to the best mode of enlarging the churchyard, and report accordingly.

Rev. J. C. Cane: The committee ought to be composed of Dissenters and Churchmen: he would therefore, if allowed, propose Mr. Richard Turner, of North Bersted, with confidence.

Mr. Turner must decline being on the committee: his time would not allow.

The Vicar: Mr. Stringer, you are a Dissenter; will you serve?

Mr. Stringer: I would rather not.

Rev. J. C. Cane: I beg leave to nominate Mr. Gray, of North Bersted. [Accepted.] Parishioners, be not too hasty in your decision on the subject of the burial-ground. Take care that the Health of Towns Bill and Intramural Burials Bill do not at all interfere. I think a cemetery for the town would be preferable to enlarging the churchyard, but suppose the Bishop would require a great deal for consecration.

Rev. E. Eedle: I should have no objection to a cemetery and catacombs, if the usual fees for burial were paid me; and I think, as a speculation, taken up in shares, it would succeed and pay.

The subject was left to the consideration of the

committee, who should collect information, and lay it before the parishioners.

A conversation took place afterwards on the subject of seating parishioners, and the meeting dispersed.

The Romford Meeting.—We have received from Mr. James Richard Whitehead, of Romford, a letter impugning the fairness of our report of the Anti-state-church meeting held on Monday se'nnight in that town. He has the courtesy to say, that though he knew this paper to be "the leading organ of that movement," he expected from us a more impartial account of the proceedings than has been furnished; and goes on to correct "two of the principal errors:"—

I would first remark, that it would have been much fairer to have sent the case forth to the public unbiassed by any such statement as that which heads the report. I am not aware of the real facts, but I do believe that the clergy of this parish must have been sufficiently aware of the total inability of Mr. Morison to prevent the meeting—which I understood to be called by the Association in London, of which Mr. Morison is only *one* member—as to render the idea of their making *an appeal to him* for that purpose rather too fallacious.

You say, the chairman resisted the *demands* of Mr. Arnott to dissolve the meeting; now, I was on the platform at the time, and I do contradict this statement entirely. On the contrary, all the Churchmen at that end of the room, who could be heard in the clamour, most distinctly stated that they would remain there until five o'clock the next morning, and insisted that the meeting should not be broken-up without hearing their side of the question.

Nor is the statement true that Mr. Arnott's reflections on Mr. Kingsley became so offensive as to require correction. The only instance during the whole of the meeting in which Mr. Kingsley attempted to correct the rev. gentleman's remarks, was when he inadvertently misquoted a sentence with reference to taking tithes on bunting-grounds, and on that occasion Mr. Kingsley was very properly put down by the Chairman, with the remark that he would have an opportunity of reply afterwards, and was not entitled to interfere then.

I will pass over the petty personal remarks made on Mr. Arnott's address with no further comment than that they reflect as little credit on the writer as they are uncalled for and uncourteous in themselves; and, further, that it is not the opinion of every Romfordian that Mr. Arnott's zeal was so mistaken as you wish the public to believe.

We (the reporter of the meeting in question) beg to remark on this epistle, that the statement as to two of the clergy calling on Mr. Morison, we had direct from that gentleman; and Mr. Whitehead is at liberty to balance his own belief of what the clergy of Romford would do, with Mr. Morison's statement of what they did. Mr. Arnott did, to *our* hearing, insist upon the Chairman's dissolving the meeting or procuring for *him* a hearing; the Chairman intimating very plainly that it was Mr. Arnott's own friends who prevented him being heard.

Extraordinary Scene in a Cathedral.—On Monday se'nnight, the ceremony of baptizing the female African infant, born in the New Hall, Leicester—the mother being one of a party of Africans exhibited about the country—on the 21st of December, was solemnized in Worcester Cathedral by the Bishop of Worcester. Just before the afternoon service, a carriage, followed by hundreds, drove up to the northern entrance to the Cathedral, containing the African woman, the two godmothers and the godfather, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of the Paul Pry, Worcester, and Mrs. Tyler, the wife of the exhibitor; one of the women bearing the little ebon infant who was the innocent cause of all this ceremony and wonderment. The guardian and exhibitor of the Africans, Mr. Tyler, was also with them. The mother was conducted by her attendants and the vergers to a seat between the pulpit and the chancel, and they were no sooner seated there than the Cathedral began to fill, while two or three hundred persons crowded themselves into that confined part of the choir where the attraction presented itself. Presently the bishop arrived, also Canons Benson, Wood, and Cocks, and occupied their usual stalls. When the service commenced, as also when the organ struck out, Macomba (the mother) evinced some surprise, but on the whole her conduct and demeanor were decidedly a pattern for the worse than barbarians by whom she was surrounded. After the services in the choir were concluded, the rush towards the font was terrific, there being upwards of 2,000 persons present. With great difficulty the Bishop arrived at the spot, accompanied by Canons Cocks and Benson, Macomba Faku and her friends with the baby, the choristers and vergers, &c. The pressure was now terrific; the canons and Lord Sandys (the latter of whom was obliged to do battle with the multitude) were nearly taken off their legs. The Bishop, however, proceeded with the rite, which, it is needless to add, was a dumb show to all who were not close to the spot. The woman, who stood resting against the font, and occasionally testified her annoyance at the crowd behind her, behaved in the most exemplary manner, eyeing the Bishop at times with some curiosity; the infant, also (which was dressed in a long white robe, that contrasted curiously with its little black limbs), proved itself to belong to a right royal, well-bred race, by preserving the utmost decorum, and not allowing even a whimper to escape its lips. On its being sprinkled with the water, the mother looked with great surprise and concern, and held an eager conversation with her guardian and the women: his lordship hastened this part of the ceremony, as though fearful of the consequences, and soon put down the child, which had the effect of restoring confidence to the poor woman. The name given to the child was, "Leicester England." The party then moved through the dense throng towards the Chapter-house, where the names were duly entered in the register, and, after a little delay, they passed through the cloisters to the College-green, where their carriage was waiting. Here a band of music, posted in a carriage, commenced playing some popular pieces of the day. In this way, and with the bells of St. Helen's Church ringing, the procession, accompanied by an innumerable crowd, passed through the principal streets of the city.

Anti-state-churchism at the Cape of Good Hope.—"We published, the other day," says the *Cape Town Mail*, "a declaration of the Anglican clergy of this colony, protesting against the control assumed by the State in the government of their Church. We publish to-day another declaration of a somewhat similar tendency, subscribed by four Independent and Baptist clergymen of Graham's Town. There is one important difference, however, between the two manifestoes. The Episcopal clergy, while repudiating the control of the secular government, make no objection to receive their salaries from that government. The Baptist and Independent ministers reject alike the control and the wages of the State." The *Mail* urges upon the Dutch Reformed Wesleyan and Roman Catholic bodies to pronounce on the subject. We give the concluding paragraphs of the declaration, which is in the form of an address to the Governor:—

On a liberal estimate, the adherents of the Episcopal Church amount to about 8,000, and in the estimate of 1851 the sum appropriated for their benefit is about £6,000 sterling. At the same rate, it would require at least £120,000 per annum to provide religious instruction for all denominations in the colony. We require no farther argument to prove that the promise alluded to [to pay all] is delusive, simply because it cannot be fulfilled.

One of two courses only is open to the Colonial Government, either to patronize and support one denomination of Christians at the expense of all the rest, or to follow the example of the Parliament of Canada, and abandon all connexion between Church and State.

We have further to state, for your Excellency's information, that a large number of her Majesty's subjects agree with us in the principles we have advocated. In this town alone there are four voluntary churches, numbering about one-fourth of the whole population, exclusive of the Wesleyan body, and there is scarcely a town or village in the colony where persons are not to be found holding the same views. In addition to which many members, both of the Episcopal and Reformed Churches, are favourable to a gradual abolition of State support.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. Y. Thomson, Independent minister.
Alexander Hay, Baptist minister.
N. H. Smith, Independent minister.
Thomas Boulton, Baptist minister.

Graham's Town, Nov. 18, 1850.

The Canadian *Examiner* thus concludes an editorial on our Papal agitation:—"The Anti-state-church Association in England is invested with a deeper interest and a mightier importance by the events to which we have alluded. In November last it entered upon its third triennal campaign with all the freshness of renewed youth, and with the lightness of the sea-bird it soars amidst the storm and ascends above the surges of hierarchical fatuity and despotism. Its weapons being truth and argument—its foundation the Word of God; it must in the end triumph gloriously. The spirit of Puseyism aims to erect buttresses to the decaying walls of the State Church; that of the Anti-state-church Association will yet sweep them all away by a flood of intelligence."

The Society of Friends and the Payment of Tithes.—We are requested by Mr. George Dymond to contradict the statement which is going round the religious press, and to which we gave cautious insertion in our last—that the Society of Friends have resolved for the future to pay tithes to lay impropriators. "No such understanding has been come to by the Society."

Deportation of Pauper Children to Bermuda.—Captain Burrow, of the brig "James," lately applied to the Marylebone Board of Guardians for a number of boys and girls between the ages of twelve and fourteen, from the workhouse, to be conveyed by him to Bermuda as emigrants. His object in taking them out, he said, was to apprentice them as domestic servants until they were eighteen. His charge for taking them was £6 per head, the parish providing their outfits. He had already taken sixty children from St. Pancras workhouse; he would sail on the 25th inst., and would take any number of children. The board considered the matter too grave to be hastily decided upon; they would not, however, send any children on the 25th. The report of the affair having appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday, the attention of the Poor-law Board was called to it, and a correspondence with the St. Pancras board commenced. Those gentlemen were indignant at the imputation of want of care for their pauper children, and adduced testimonies of their well-being in Bermuda. The Poor-law Board have instituted an inquiry into the whole matter; but the report has not yet been made public.

The Gunpowder at Liverpool.—The good people of Liverpool have lately discovered that their town is in great danger from the powder magazines in its immediate vicinity. Sir George Grey's secretary has written to Mr. Rathbone, the magistrate, stating, that Colonel Hardinge and Colonel Waters have been instructed, by the Board of Ordnance, to proceed to Liverpool to assist in the selection of a new site for the gunpowder magazines, and in framing regulations for their future management.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Newark-upon-Trent.—On Thursday, January 23rd, the Rev. John Hallett, late of Rotherham College, was publicly ordained as pastor over the Congregational Church in this town. The morning service was begun with the reading of suitable portions of Scripture and prayer by the Rev J. Lockwood, B.A., of Tavistock. The Rev. S. M'All, of Nottingham, gave the introductory discourse, in which he sketched the history and defended the principles of Congregationalism in a very able and conclusive manner. The Rev. Professor Creak, M.A., of Airdale College, proposed the usual questions, to which Mr. Hallett satisfactorily responded. Mr. Outram (a deacon) gave, in the name of the Church, an account of the steps which had led to Mr. Hallett's settlement among them; and stated that he was desired earnestly to renew their invitation, which Mr. Hallett accepted. The Rev. J. Gawthorn, of Derby (in the absence of the Rev. W. Salt, of Litchfield), offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. W. H. Stowell, D.D., president of Cheshunt (late of Rotherham) College, delivered an earnest, faithful, and an affectionate charge to the young minister founded on Titus ii. 15—"Let no man despise thee;" and the morning service concluded with prayer by the Rev. E. Crisp, of Grantham. A numerous party dined in the School-room adjoining the chapel; after which speeches were delivered by the Revs. Twidale, of Melton Mowbray; Gawthorn, of Derby; Stephenson, (Wesleyan); Muncaster, of Gainsborough; M'All, of Nottingham; and Weaver, of Mansfield. At five o'clock a party of about 300 sat down to tea. The evening service was introduced by the Rev. J. Muncaster, after which the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, preached an impressive sermon to the church and congregation from 2 Thess. iii. 1—"Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." And the services of the day were concluded by the Rev. Doctor pronouncing the benediction. The Revs. Medcalf and Short, of Lincoln; Gingell, (Baptist); Richardson, (Primitive Methodist); Randerson, (Wesleyan); Wynn, (Methodist New Connexion); Pope, of Collingham; Leighton, of Heanor; Ash, of Laxton; and other ministers, were also present, and took part in the solemnities of the day. The attendance upon the whole of the services were highly encouraging, and gave promise of future prosperity to the church, and happiness and usefulness to the pastor.

Luton, Bedfordshire.—The annual tea-meeting of the friends of Union Chapel was held on the 29th of January; about 500 persons were entertained on the occasion. The meeting was largely attended by neighbouring ministers, and was addressed by the Revs. R. Robinson, minister of the place; Mr. Davis, Luton; Mr. Upton, St. Albans; Dr. Carlile, Woolwich; Mr. Gould, Dunstable; Mr. Heathcote, Hitchin; and Mr. Lane, of Houghton. About £60 was realized for the building-fund.

Hastings, Sussex.—The chapel in Wellington-square, in this place, erected by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., has recently been placed in trust by him for the use of the Baptist body. The church has just invited and secured the services of the Rev. J. Stent, (late of Liverpool), from whose high qualifications for his important post much good is anticipated.

The Trafalgar Assurance Association is another application of that new and important principle which combines the interests of the living with advantages to survivors, and unites the assured and the shareholder in a common proprietorship. By its Deed of Settlement the association provides for the allotment of every hundred pounds of profits to the following purposes:—1stly, To the assured, in three different ways; viz., either by an addition to their policies, by a reduction of their premiums, or by a bonus in ready money; 50 per cent. 2ndly, To assurers and shareholders, for the formation of a relief fund in the hour of distress; 10 per cent. 3rdly, To the establishment of an education fund, for the children of such assured and shareholders whose circumstances may justify their claims; 10 per cent. 4thly, To the creation of a fund for purchasing up the shares of the company at the market price of the day, so that the entire interests and assets may ultimately revert to, and belong to, the association, which shall then become a mutual life assurance company; 10 per cent. 5thly, To the shareholders, 20 per cent. Companies based upon this broad and liberal principle precisely adapt themselves to the necessities of that large, thoughtful, and thrifty class who are anxious at once to provide for the ordinary contingencies of life, and to mitigate its possible calamities.

Wellington and the Whale.—It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that a very remarkable correspondence took place in May last, between the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Mr. Waddington, surgeon of Margate, relative to the capture of a whale by some poor fishermen on the Long Sand. A few days since, the "Iron Duke" remitted, through the registrar of the Cinque Ports, the sum of £20. 2s. 6d. (the nett proceeds received by his Grace), with directions "that the amount be divided equally among the old widows of seafaring men on the late Mrs. Kidman's bounty list." On Wednesday, the 1st of January, Messrs. Waddington, Brooke, Kidman, and Rowe, four of the trustees of the benevolent deceased, met at the London Hotel, and distributed to each of thirty-three poor widows, 12s.2d. from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in addition to £2. 7s. 10d. from the bounty fund, altogether £3 each.—*Canterbury Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have watched with deep interest and sympathy your course of conduct during the late anti-Papal agitation, and now write to thank you, and to express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed in your recent article, "Unfetter the Bible." I am more than ever convinced that the most effectual barrier to the spread and triumph of Popery and all other forms of error, is the Truth of the living God; and, believing this, I cannot but heartily co-operate with all, or any, who aim at the emancipation of the Bible, *as the most fitting practical measure for this crisis.*

Where I have had the opportunity, I have advocated this at public meetings and in private circles—by my pen in all the letters I have written for some weeks past, as well as in the columns of a provincial paper. In most cases I have met with sympathy and co-operation—in many with the greatest ignorance on the subject—and, in some few, with a strange prejudice against the proposal, occasioned or increased by the mysterious vituperations of a certain London contemporary.

I am glad to learn, from a trustworthy informant, that there is likely to be a goodly number of petitions against the monopoly forwarded to Mr. Hume for presentation to Parliament. Nor could the cause be pleaded in the House by a worthier member; since Mr. Hume has evinced his deep earnestness in the matter for at least twenty years past, and has laid the nation under obligations of gratitude by his indefatigable and successful services in the cause of Scottish Bible emancipation.

Were the Protestants of England to acquit themselves as they should in such a cause as that which now summons their energies, led on by such a champion as Mr. Hume, speedily should we obtain for England that inestimable right—*perfect freedom in Bible printing.*

I am, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

A TRUE PROTESTANT.

Watford, Jan. 27th, 1851.

VERDICT OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY AGAINST THE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—An "Appeal of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society," bearing date subsequent to Mr. Childs's first letter to you, has fallen into my hands; and from it I perceive, that the society ascribes the recent spread of Romanism in England to the "destitution" of "vast numbers" of our fellow-countrymen of the Sacred Scriptures, whilst it proposes to supply them by means of fresh contributions to the society's funds.

I will not tax the patience of your readers by discussing the various questions this "Appeal" suggests; such as the proportion of "free contributions" regularly swallowed up by the "expenses" of the society: nor will I do more than glance at the difference between a donation to the society, and the cost of preparing and posting to Mr. Hume such a memorial as I suggested in a former communication;—what I wish to point out is the fact, that in spite of its resolution in 1841, *the Bible Society has "virtually" pronounced against the monopoly.* For, however cheap and numerous Bibles may be in England—thanks to those whose labours and evidence *actually* abolished the monopoly in Scotland, and to the publishers of cheap editions there from 1839!—it acknowledges and laments *the destitution of vast numbers;* a circumstance which nothing but the restriction of Bible printing in England to the patentee, and the printers of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, can account for. Abolish the monopoly, and we must have *vastly greater numbers* of the sacred volume printed—in all probability, at a further *reduction of price*; certainly at an assured rate of cheapness. And thus, by justice, not almsgiving, this "destitution" would be supplied; not by favour, nor as a gift, but by purchase—a method which every Englishman can appreciate—"thousands of families," now without, would become possessed of the Scriptures; and this relic of the despotism of the Tudors—the existence of which is a reproach to our century—would be finally destroyed.

I am, dear Sir, yours most truly,

A DISSENTER.

London, February 3rd, 1851.

ON THE VINDICATION OF DR. ADAM THOMSON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I wrote a short letter on the Bible patent, which you inserted on the 1st of January, in which are the paragraphs following:—

"I give all praise to Mr. Childs for the abolition of the Scotch monopoly, and the great benefit which resulted to England in the consequent reduction of price here.

"But, if another move shall arise for the abolition of the English monopoly, allow me to point out to the leaders the importance of discountenancing any attempt to unite worldly profit with pious profession, and that it be understood, that no man who seeks to make profit by printing or dealing in them, will be held entitled to solicit charity because he joined in the effort to abolish the monopoly. Such a case, it is well known, has been long sounded in the ears, and kept before the eyes, of the dissenting world, and the piety is put forth for eleemosynary compensation, though the loss was the result of a mere trading speculation.

"The result has been to make timid men feel that ruin resulted from opposing the monopoly, when it arose from competing for profit with those who were bred to the trade, and were prepared for the opening which Mr. Childs's successful effort, led on by the earnestness and continuity of Mr. Hume, realized for the Scriptures."

For this, a Mr. Mearns—who is, I am told, Dr. Thomson's co-pastor—tells me, in your number of January 29th, that I have said that which "is as absurd as it is false."

I desire to vindicate myself from the imputed absurdity and falsehood.

I shall show the truth from the Blue-books and Parliamentary returns, from Mr. Mearns himself, and the documents issued by the charity committee—of which he is, it seems, chairman, and, as I believe, the travelling advocate.

In 1831, Mr. Hume, at the instance of Mr. Childs, procured the appointment of a Parliamentary committee; and it appears, by the committee's circular from Birmingham, that "Mr. Childs undertook the labour of obtaining the necessary evidence," and gave his own.

This, from his extensive and intimate knowledge of the printing business, was the ground-work of the whole case. Whoever has interest sufficient to look into the Blue-books of that period will find that the injury and injustice towards the public occasioned by the English and Scotch patents were fully made out.

Would the case have been established and the patent abolished without evidence? Could that evidence have been given if it had not been collected and put together? If the mover for the committee had not been apprised of what the witnesses were prepared to state, and what the adverse witnesses must admit—could the case have been successfully worked? Is not that the cause of a thing without which it could not be?

Might I not, even upon this showing, make a passing allusion in praise of his services? I proceed—

Five years afterwards, in 1837, the Scotch patent being about to expire, Mr. Hume procured a re-organization of the Parliamentary committee to prevent the renewal of the patent, and Mr. Mearns, in the letter in which he calls me an "absurd falsifier," says, "Dr. Thomson, through the influence of Mr. Childs, was summoned."

Well, then, the committee of which Mr. Mearns was Chairman, informed me that Mr. Childs undertook in 1831, "the labour of obtaining the necessary evidence;" and Mr. Mearns informs me in his letter, that in 1837, when the committee was re-organized, he was still at his labour, and that "through the influence of Mr. Childs, Dr. Thomson was summoned."

Thus far Mr. Mearns, if he admits himself to be a good witness, must own that I had some ground for saying, "I give all praise to Mr. Childs for the abolition of the Scotch monopoly."

Mr. Mearns will allow me to borrow his own words—not to use them offensively, as he has done towards me, but to put them hypothetically. If it is absurd and false to allude to Mr. Childs, in relation to the emancipation from the Scotch monopoly, which *is* abolished, what is it to style Dr. Thomson, as he does, "the venerable emancipator of the English Bible," which is *not* emancipated?

Now as to the other matter of which Mr. Mearns complains: "Mr. Tucker," he says, "hints that Dr. Thomson has attempted to unite worldly profit with pious profession;" and adds, "that no one will blame me (Tucker) for excess of charity in this averment."

Unless truth is to be sacrificed to charity, and the offering is to bear the character of benevolence, this insinuation has no meaning. I said, and still say, that it is important, in the coming struggle to emancipate the Scriptures, to discountenance any attempt to unite worldly profit with pious profession. I will show the ground which existed for this statement, calling Mr. Mearns as my witness.

The Scotch patent was at an end in 1839. Parliamentary returns show that the first edition entered as published by the Coldstream Free Bible Press Company, was entered in January, 1844, four years afterwards.

Now mark, in the interval there had, as appears by the same returns, been printed by other printers no less than ninety editions. How, then, could this company, which did not exist until the trade had reduced the prices, have been the cause of the reduction in price?

Besides this, that company did not confine itself to printing the Scriptures. I have before me now the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, itself one of an edition of 21,000, with the imprint of that company in these words, "Coldstream: Printed by Robert Kerr, for the Free Bible Press Company. Rev. Adam Thomson, D.D., Secretary." This, and the delay in setting up the company, shows that the motive of establishing the company could not have been solely to reduce the price of Bibles. There surely must have been a desire to get a little profit out of "black prelacy"—an unobjectionable reason for them as tradesmen.

Mr. Mearns says Dr. Thomson became involved "only by lending money to the concern when in difficulty." Does Mr. Mearns see that he makes out my case for me? Being called an "absurd falsifier," I am compelled to vindicate myself, and show the truth. I thank Mr. Mearns—not for his hard language, but for proving by his own statement the truth of mine. Dr. Thomson has reason, as many before him have had, to exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

The Doctor's money, then, was not lent to reduce the price of Bibles, but from the commendable desire of rescuing his relatives from bankruptcy. The company did not register any Bibles till 1844, and the Doctor lent his money some two or three years after, I suppose—because Mr. Mearns says he lent it to the concern when in difficulties, giving them only two years of existence. This shows the Doctor's money was not advanced till about six years after the printing of the Bible was thrown open in Scotland.

ABRAHAM TUCKER.

EDUCATION OF THE SONS OF MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Two months ago, a meeting was held in this town, when a society was formed for the purpose of educating the sons of ministers. That there are many ministers of the gospel whose incomes are too small to enable them to secure an adequate education for their sons, is a painful fact too well known to require proof. Our Committee are of opinion that twenty guineas, or thereabout, per annum, will suffice for the board and education of each boy, if the school be conducted on an extensive scale. They also think that forty boys is the least number which will enable them to conduct the establishment on these low terms; and until the subscription list warrants the reception of this number into the establishment, twenty-five guineas each to be paid for the first ten boys; the sum of twenty-three guineas each for the first twenty boys; twenty-two guineas each for any number between twenty and forty; and when the number of boys reaches forty, the terms for each to be reduced to twenty guineas, or thereabout. The Committee indulge a hope that the friends of voluntary education will sympathize in the present effort to establish an institution of the nature above described, in this, the most central town of England, accessible at small expense, and admitted to be one of the most healthy localities in the kingdom.

It will give me much pleasure to correspond with any persons who may desire further information relative to the school, the terms of admission to which are ten guineas per annum for each boy, payable half yearly in advance.

I am anxious that the present effort should be made known as widely as possible, and if you will be so kind as to give it publicity in the *Nonconformist* you will oblige

Yours very truly,

T. H. MORGAN,
Secretary of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers.

Church-hill, Handsworth, Birmingham, Jan. 27th, 1851.

CAUTION AGAINST AN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A copy of a pretended case, on which a person has been collecting money for some weeks past, has just come to my hands, and demands exposure. It purports to relate to the General Baptist Meeting-house at Rushall, Wilts, of which I am a trustee; but it is not sanctioned by the congregation, which is at present without a minister, and it is wholly untrue. As the impostor in question is expected shortly to visit London, I think it my duty thus to caution the religious public; and therefore request the favour of an insertion of this letter in your columns.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

W. H. BLACK.

Mill Yard, London, January 31, 1851.

IRELAND.

THE VICEROYALTY.—The meeting long threatened in opposition to the abolition of the Viceroyalty, has come off at the Dublin Rotunda. "The whole country," says one account, "might be said to have been represented there; for there is no town or locality of any note from which there were not some professional men or others present. All the classes of society in Ireland were also amply represented. Of the large number of Irish peers who had signed the requisition, several were present; the Irish members of the House of Commons mustered strongly. The corporation of Dublin was there almost to a man; the lawyers and solicitors deserted the courts for the purpose of attending; the mercantile people seemed to make the case especially their own, and assembled in great numbers; and the tradesmen and operatives thronged the body of the meeting." It was evident that while some of the speakers opposed the removal only from aversion to a general scheme of centralization; others, and the majority of the meeting, were influenced by motives rather personal than patriotic.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.—The Rev. Dr. Henry, President of the Queen's College, Belfast, has delivered his sessional address to the students, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The learned president made the following statement as to the progress of the college:—The total number of students that have entered since the opening of the College, last year, is 286. At present, there are attending the Greek class, 73; Latin ditto, 71; mathematical, 69; modern languages, 56; chemistry, 55; natural philosophy, 42; natural history, 36; anatomy, 36; practical anatomy, 32; and the other medical classes in proportion; law, 17; jurisprudence, 11; civil engineering, 13; and agriculture, 12.

THE MEMBER FOR ALL IRELAND.—On Tuesday week there was to have been a great conference of Irish members, which Mr. John O'Connell summoned to Dublin, to deliberate on the Parliamentary policy of the representatives of Ireland. "An apartment for these grave deliberations was hired in the Northumberland Hotel; but as the hour approached, and was passed, for the despatch of business, Mr. O'Connell found his audience to consist of his own clerk, an attorney, and two lesser limbs of the law, engaged in a professional cruise after some defaulting member of society whose presence as a spectator was expected during the proceedings." Mr. O'Connell imputed the non-attendance to the non-insertion of his advertisement in the papers; but he must have forgotten that excuse when he was reading a multitude of letters of apology from the absent members, including one by an M.P. from the West, then actually stopping under the same roof under which the conference was to have been held.

CAPTURE OF SUPPOSED RIBBONMEN IN DUNDALK.—On the night of Monday week, Sub-inspector Hill, accompanied by Head-constable Scott, Sergeant Garrolan, Constable Campion, and other of the police force, went to a public-house in Bridge-street, in which they had reason to suspect a Ribbon-lodge was held. Having cautiously surrounded the house, they made an entry, and succeeded in arresting eleven men, some of whom had documents of a serious nature in their possession. The parties were in two rooms, eight in one room, and three in another. They were immediately handcuffed and marched to the county jail, where they now remain awaiting an investigation.—*Newry Examiner.*

TEMPORARY AUGMENTATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have intimated their intention of augmenting the force by adding nine hundred men, to be employed for twelve months only. These men will perform duty at the various police stations in lieu of the A or reserved force, and the latter, with the detective men, will be stationed in and about the Great Exhibition building.

THE ANTI-KNOWLEDGE TAX MOVEMENT.

CONFERENCE ON THE PAPER DUTY.

On Wednesday, a meeting of delegates from various parts of the kingdom was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, for the purpose of taking measures for the total remission of the paper duty. The room was filled with paper-manufacturers, publishers, and others connected with the trade. Mr. Huggett acted as secretary. Letters from Mr. Hume, regretting his inability to attend, but promising his support in Parliament—from Mr. Charles Dickens, and Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., promising to attend the deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer — and a memorial from the Financial Reform Association of Liverpool — were read. It was announced that within the last few days memorials had been received signed by 8,242 respectable housekeepers and tradesmen.

Mr. Crompton, on taking the chair, said that he had had experience of the working of the paper duties for the last forty years; that during that period it had been open to all sorts of frauds, and his firm conviction was, that the only remedy would be a total repeal of the duties. He had, with great difficulty, obtained a return of the number of convictions during the year 1848 for various breaches of the Excise laws committed by paper-makers. It appeared that there were in the three kingdoms about 600 mills at work, and that in England there had been 43 convictions, in Scotland 9, and in Ireland 30. This alone gave 15 per cent. on the whole number of traders [hear]. How was trade to be carried on by honest men in the face of such proceedings, the more especially as even 20 convictions did not prevent the fraudulent trader still continuing his trade? [hear.] Again, the Excise was in the habit of compounding the penalties, in one case having compounded £370 for £100. The whole amount of penalties inflicted had been £10,731 4s. 1d., of which there had been recovered, in England, £3,523 14s. 3d.; in Scotland, £161; and in Ireland, £1,384 4s. 2d. From these figures he felt himself justified in contending that if it was for nothing else than the morals of the country, Government was bound to get rid of the tax. A tax of 120 per cent. on the raw material of the coarser sort, and 300 per cent. on cotton refuse, the raw material of finer papers, was an irresistible temptation to fraud. They were compelled to pay fifty per cent. on wrapping-paper, and that paper was now being imitated in a non-exciseable article with such success that it was impossible to know the paper from the imitation, the only difference being that in one case the material was first macerated into pulp, and thus came under the denomination of paper, while in the other it was first worked up dry, and was called felt. Thus, while another manufacturer was making his felt duty free, he (Mr. Crompton) was paying 120 per cent. duty on a precisely similar article [hear, hear]. In fact, to such an extent were frauds of this description going on, that it would be more to the interest of a gentleman entering the paper trade to study how the law might be evaded, than to pay any attention to the provisions of the act of Parliament. He had for some time turned his attention in that direction, and was now able to make felt on one side of the table, while he was making paper on the other [laughter]. He would defy the Board of Excise to charge this article as paper, and, under existing circumstances, he did not see any impropriety in sending it into the market. He repeated his description of the numerous perplexities to which the trade was subjected by the excise, and showed that foreign and colonial paper-makers were buying raw materials from us to work up duty free at home. His fear was, that if the duty were not repealed they would soon have to give up work altogether; while, if it were abolished, in accordance with the principles of free-trade, which this Government professed, he was not afraid of competiton with any country in the world [cheers].

Mr. R. Chambers and Mr. Charles Knight repeated the facts they have made notorious by their publications and speeches; the former gentleman declaring that his firm would be compelled to abandon their present series of three-halfpenny tracts, because they were being reprinted in America cheaper than could be done here, and would be sold throughout the colonies. Mr. Knight remarked,—It was alleged that cheapness would encourage bad literature as well as good; so did the sun, which shone equally on the tares and the wheat, but they knew that the careful farmer would eradicate the weeds and cultivate the corn; and so he believed that if they had the sun of light taxation they would soon root up the weeds of literature, and give the people a rich harvest of intellectual entertainment and improvement [cheering].

Mr. Cassell moved the second resolution, which, like the first, was simply declaratory. Mr. S. C. Hall stated, in seconding the motion, that his *Art Journal* was now a profitable publication, circulating 20,000 copies monthly, and paying £1,200 a-year to Government. But it had only been a profitable work for two years, and for the preceding ten it had been published at a loss; and yet during that period it had paid £6,000 or £7,000 to Government. Mr. Towle, of Oxford, said that some time since a machine had been invented by which very nice paper could be made from straw. He had bought a machine, and commenced making the paper; but the Government stepped in with the duty and obliged him to relinquish the trade, for the straw, for which he paid 30s. a ton to the farmers, was charged in duty at 14 guineas the ton [hear, hear]. In the meantime his yard was full of straw, and the farmers, his neighbours, were sad and disappointed at the loss of a market which would have consumed 150 tons of straw in the year. He was, in fact, "the last rose of summer,"—the only paper-maker left in Oxfordshire [hear]. He remembered every river studded with paper mills, and now all but his were silent, and the owners bankrupt or expatriated.

The Chairman wished, before putting the resolution, to say one word to the agriculturists. If the paper duty were repealed, he would undertake that four times as much straw as was used at present would be consumed by the paper-makers.

Mr. Holden (Manchester) moved the third resolution, to the effect that the manufacturing of paper secured a large amount of innocent and healthy employment for women and children. He contended that this was a question of great importance to the farmers, as their clear streams and pure atmosphere would soon tempt paper-makers from the smoky north, and thus provide innocent and remunerative employment for their poor, if it were not for the present oppressive and injurious fiscal regulations. Mr. Collins (Glasgow) seconded the resolution.

Mr. Baldwin moved the fourth resolution, affirming that paper, from the various uses to which it was applied, was an article of first necessity to a civilized people. Coming, as he did, from Birmingham, he was witness to many peculiar evils of this duty. He was a maker of coarse paper, and had sold last year paper of that description to the amount of £24,000. Of that sum upwards of £9,000 went to the Government for duty [hear]. He produced some specimens of the pasteboard used in making Florentine buttons, and showed how the waste after the buttons were cut out of the sheet paid the most of the duty. He also produced specimens of papier maché, and showed the hardship the duty inflicted on the manufacture of that elegant article. In steel pens, also, he showed that the ornament card cost more than the pens, and that half of that cost was duty. Steel pens were made in Birmingham, and exported to France, where they were fastened on duty-free cards, and afterwards undersold the work of their own maker in America [hear, hear]; the pens which originally cost £7 a gross were now manufactured at 7d., and their use might be enormously increased were it not for the expense of the card. Mr. P. Borthwick, of the *Morning Post*, seconded the motion.

Mr. Smith, of Bingley, moved the next resolution. He contended, that when the expense of collection and the various drawbacks were reckoned up, the sum actually lost to the revenue by the repeal of the duty would be comparatively trifling. Mr. Woolmer, of Exeter, seconded the resolution, which was a recapitulation of the previous four, and it was put and carried unanimously.

The sixth and last resolution was moved by Mr. J. Duncan, and seconded by Mr. P. G. Barnes. It provided, that copies of the resolutions and memorials be respectfully presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was carried unanimously, as were all the previous resolutions.

On the motion of Mr. Borthwick, it was resolved that the resolutions be advertised in all the daily and weekly papers.

Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1,000 were announced, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

At twelve o'clock on Thursday, the delegates, headed by Mr. Crompton, their chairman, and accompanied by Messrs. Charles Dickens, Charles Knight, Robert Chambers, and other gentlemen connected with the literary world, waited on Sir Charles Wood, at his official residence. Mr. Crompton, "who was received very cordially by the Chancellor of the Exchequer," introduced the deputation and their business; adding to their routine statement of grievances such facts and arguments as would be most likely to affect the official mind—such as, that in Ireland the Government had found it necessary to have the aid of police to collect the duty; that some time ago it was considered by the paper manufacturers a moral fault to defraud the revenue, but it was not so felt now; and that the revenue collected from the duty on paper was about £800,000, but from the expense of collection and other deductions the Exchequer did not receive more than about £700,000. Mr. Chambers read the resolutions agreed to by the delegates, and added his personal experience in illustration. Mr. Charles Knight said that, in consequence of the heavy duty imposed upon paper, the employment of literary men of the highest order was much restricted, and a class of literature—particularly translation—was introduced and circulated, which had a most demoralizing effect. Mr. Charles Dickens said, "in a humorous tone of voice," that, availing himself of that glorious privilege which Englishmen possessed—namely, to whisper into the ear of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he wished to make one remark for the repeal of the paper duty, as that repeal would affect literary men. The repeal of the duty on paper would enable the proprietors and publishers of useful works to give higher remuneration, and secure a better class of writers than at present. He was satisfied that if the duty were repealed, a higher class of cheap publications would find their way to the homes of the humble. Messrs. Toole, Baldwin, Collins, and others, made severally their statements, and Mr. Crompton presented ninety-five memorials—signed by 11,949 persons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed he had a pleasant week before him, if he was to receive all the deputations which were to wait upon him. He had before him the prospect of a deputation from every class of persons who paid taxes, all desiring to have their special burdens removed. The deputation would not, of course, expect him to give them any information as to what would be done by the Government. The deputation then left, the interview having lasted upwards of an hour.

The next day, at two o'clock, a deputation on the advertisement duty had their hearing. The deputation was composed of the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. Murdo Young, of the *Sun* newspaper; Mr. F. Hunt, of the *Daily News*; Mr. Grant, of the *Morning Advertiser*; Mr. Spicer, of the *Patriot*; Mr. Francis, of the *Athenæum*; Mr. Ingram, of the *Illustrated London News*; and Mr. Pratt, of the *British Banner*. Mr. Ewart reminded the Chancellor of the speeches made and petitions presented on this subject in the House. A gentleman present held an American newspaper in his hand, which would show to what an amazing extent the community there availed themselves of advertising where there was no duty payable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (looking over the newspaper): It makes a Chancellor of the Exchequer's lips water to look at a sight like this [laughter]. Mr. Ewart went on to argue that the advertisement duty was a tax on commerce more so than the auction duty, which Sir Robert Peel had taken off. Mr. Murdo Young begged to remind the right hon. gentleman, that the deputation were only asking for the remission of a tax which yielded a comparatively small portion of the general revenue of the country. Mr. Grant said the advertisement duty pressed with peculiar hardship on the class of domestic servants, in that it operated to prevent them getting situations. Mr. Ingram said that the farming class would also be benefited; for at present many people went a great distance to market to buy articles which their next-door neighbours had to dispose of, if they had known it. Mr. Pratt submitted there was a necessity for extending the advertisement duty, unless it was repealed altogether, so as to include advertisements in railway carriages, omnibuses, and cabs, and on advertising vans. Mr. Francis referred to the mode in which the tax had been evaded by the proprietors of the Panorama of the Nile, who had sent up balloons, which dropt bills and tickets in all parts of London. He compared the trifling expense of this mode of advertising with that of the legitimate method. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he really thought it right and proper that the deputation should come and put him in mind of these things, and he would give them his best consideration; but he must say that in the course of this week and next he expected to receive deputations from persons complaining of the pressure of taxes of all kinds [a laugh]. When he had heard all the statements that the deputations had to address to him, he would make up his mind. The deputation then withdrew, much gratified with the cordial reception they had received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with the good humour which the right hon. gentleman displayed throughout the interview.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

On Monday night the first of a series of monthly *soirées*, under the auspices of the National Reform Association, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when a lecture on Parliamentary and financial reform was delivered by Mr. Hume, M.P. The large room was crowded to the door, a considerable proportion of the company being composed of the fair sex. Tea was served up in an adjoining apartment, and at seven o'clock the more important business of the evening was commenced by a glee party singing the "People's Anthem."

Sir Joshua Walmsley then came forward, and said, that though, as President of the Association, he had been announced to take the chair; he would prefer to give up that post of honour to their revered friend Mr. Hume—"one who deserves all the honour that we can bestow; one who deserves our special praise and esteem, who has fought our battles for forty years, in season and out of season; when all were hesitating and doubting he was faithful—still ever hopeful—a young man still, though with grey hairs; inciting us to go forward in the cause of the people." Sir Joshua went on to say, "The second lecture will be delivered by one to whom we are deeply indebted—I mean, to Mr. Fox, the member for Oldham [cheers]. The third will be given by one whom we esteem highly, I mean Mr. Edward Miall; and I will not follow the course further, as the arrangements have not been all made, further than to state that one of the series will be delivered by a working man—a Norwich operative."

Mr. Hume, on taking the chair, said he did not appear there to deliver what was called a lecture, for he was no lecturer, and never wrote a speech in his life; but to lay before them such observations as he thought would be useful in the way of instruction, relative to the present state of matters in this country. Looking at the indifference of those now possessed of political power to the rights of the people at large, he had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when special steps should be taken for instructing the mass of their fellow-countrymen on the subject of their privileges [hear, hear]. In contending for the objects which they had in view, he did not go about the bush, as some of his friends were doing, endeavouring to get influence by this means and by that [hear, hear]—though he was quite ready and willing to make use of every method that was calculated to advance their great object. He was for taking a straightforward course; he was for stating boldly and distinctly what he wanted, and calling upon those who had a monopoly of political power to give up their monopoly and extend to all the people their just rights [cheers]. His principle was, that every man who contributed to the

support of the Government, was entitled to a voice in the election of a representative; and he believed that all the reforms which he contended for could be obtained under our present constitution of Queen, Lords, and Commons—a system of government with which he was perfectly satisfied. The hon. gentleman then quoted passages from *Blackstone* and other authorities in favour of the doctrine that taxation and representation ought to go together. Without a thorough control on the part of the people, it was altogether impossible to check those abuses in Parliament of which they were perpetually complaining. If the people had possessed their full rights it would have been impossible, for instance, to carry out such a job as that perpetrated last session, when £12,000 a year was given to the Duke of Cambridge, a young man who had done nothing whatever to merit such bounty. He had had the curiosity to consult an actuary as to the value of this annual allowance paid to the Duke of Cambridge, and was informed that if brought into the market, it would realize £223,000 [hear, hear], so that a burden to that extent had actually been laid upon the people of this country [hear, hear]. Instead of every person who contributed to the burdens of the State having a vote, not more than one in six possessed that right. One reason given for withholding the franchise was, that the people did not come forward to demand it. Now, it was no doubt true that the people were at present well employed, and receiving good wages, and did not take up this question with the energy which they ought to exhibit. This, however, was the very time to do justice, and, if it was not now done, the period would arrive when that justice would be extorted by threats [cheers]. The franchise was not only confined to a small portion of the people, but it also operated most unequally, as was shown by a variety of facts bearing upon the representation in the *Reformer's Almanack*. The true way to get rid of improper taxation, was thoroughly to reform the House of Commons. At present, as much agitation was spent in opposing a particular tax, such as the window-tax, as would, if properly directed, enable them to get rid of the anomalous state of the House of Commons altogether, and give the people the full direction of their own affairs [hear, hear]. The hon. gentleman then went into a variety of financial statements, to show the excessive burdens under which the country labours, and, after advocating vote by ballot, short Parliaments, &c., strongly urged the necessity of an enlarged system of education for the entire people. With regard to the Freehold Land Association, he hailed the movement as one that was likely to secure for the reform cause as many votes as would enable them to wrest their rights from the aristocracy; but then it would be a period of perhaps twenty years before this could be effected, while he maintained that they ought not to endure the present system for one day [hear, hear]. [Here a bunch of five white flowers (artificial, as they appeared to us) was sent upon the platform by an unknown friend of the cause, with a request that it should be presented to Mr. Hume as a mark of respect, each of the flowers representing a point in the Charter. Mr. Hume, in accepting the gift, remarked that the flowers were white, an emblem, he presumed, of the purity of their motives—[a remark which the audience received with loud cheers].

Sir J. Duke, M.P., after a few observations, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting also offers its sincere and grateful thanks to Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., for his valuable and long-continued advocacy of Parliamentary and financial reform; for the great benefits which he has conferred on the people at large, by his vigilant attention to their interests; and, more especially, for the address, replete with knowledge, instruction, and advice, which he has this evening been pleased to deliver.

Mr. H. Kennedy seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Houghton, a tenant-farmer, who, it was intimated had just subscribed £10 to the Association, moved the next resolution, and contended that it was impossible for the farmers to grow cheap corn under the heavy taxation which now pressed them down. The resolution was as follows:—

That this assembly desires to express its implicit confidence in the President and Council of the National and Financial Reform Association, whose labours they cannot too fully appreciate, and whose principles and objects they determine to support.

Mr. Slack seconded the resolution, which was also unanimously carried.

Mr. Le Blonde said they had held 200 meetings last year, and the expenses had been met by the funds of the Association. But he begged to state, that the amount of the subscriptions was contemptibly small. He hoped the ladies would give them all the support in their power, for if they succeeded in the objects they had in view, they would get their tea and sugar, and every other necessary of life, much cheaper than at present.

At intervals during the proceedings the glee-party favoured the meeting with music set to words suited to the objects of the Association, and the party separated about ten o'clock.

The Duke of Argyll presided yesterday week at a great meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Athenæum, to whom he delivered an admirable address. He enforced the great importance of not permitting time to be dissipated in magazine and newspaper reading, but to make books of poetry, biography, philosophy, and science, the habitual mental food. He garnished his address with extracts from the poets, Wordsworth apparently holding that place in his estimation, which Lord Carlisle gives to Pope.

TO RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ, M.P.

Sir,—I do not think it necessary to make any apology for addressing you through the medium of a newspaper. What I have to say does not require secrecy. The things on which I propose to write are such as all the world may know; but the relation in which you stand to free-trade, and the great body of the English people, point you out as the individual to whom they should be addressed, and it affords me no small pleasure that it is to you I have to make the communication.

In turning my attention occasionally to public matters, and sometimes looking forward to the not very distant probable future, it has occurred to me, that the present session of Parliament is a fitting time for very considerably increasing the obligation of the people of this country to you, and for your further extending the operation of free-trade principles, and thus conferring additional benefits on the people themselves. Most probably the idea has already presented itself to your own mind. If it has, my writing you can do no harm; and if, in the midst of your multifarious engagements, it should have escaped your notice, these few lines will be a useful remembrancer.

You will remember that, in Sir Robert Peel's tariff of 1848, a small duty was very improperly left on some articles of agricultural produce conferring an undue advantage on the possessors of land. These articles are butter, cheese, hams, and eggs. In the year 1848 the the duty paid

On Butter amounted to	.....	£140,689
" Cheese "	.....	107,398
" Hams "	.....	2,300
" Eggs "	.....	32,000
	In all....	£282,508

This is the small amount of revenue which these articles realise; but it must be remembered that the quantity of these articles imported cannot be estimated at more than an eighth part of the quantity consumed in the country; thus, in reality, operating as a tax levied on the people of not less than £2,260,064; and constitutes a tax on labour nearly equal to one-half of the property-tax, as it now exists; but when to this is added the tax which still remains on corn, it becomes a very serious matter to the labouring population, the great consumers of bread and beer.

In the same year, 1848, the quantity of corn imported into this country was about eleven millions of quarters, which may also be fairly estimated at an eighth part of the corn consumed in this country. On the quantity thus imported, the duty realized by the Government amounted to £710,270; but as it raised the price of the whole corn consumed in the country to the same level, the operation of this duty was equal to a tax of £5,681,000; thus making the pressure of the whole equal to a tax of £7,941,000; nearly three millions more levied on the poor labourer than is at present produced by the three per cent. property-tax levied on the rich.

Now, Sir, I submit it to your judgment to decide, whether it would be either wise, prudent, or safe, with our present prospects, to permit these things to remain as they are, or whether it would not be better to have them so altered as to place them in a just, and therefore in a wise and safe position. Certainly, prudence would dictate such a course of action; and the coming session of Parliament appears to me a peculiarly favourable time for attempting the arrangement. To my mind it is clear, that such a change is exceedingly desirable; and I think the means by which the change may be effected are perfectly open and straightforward. These are, to bring in a bill, having for its object the repeal of all those duties now enumerated, and along with these including also the repeal of the malt-tax. By pursuing this course you may reasonably expect to be supported by the landed interest; and, in that case, you will certainly succeed in removing all the duties above-mentioned, except, perhaps, that on corn. To demand this at the present moment may, by some, be deemed a breach of contract; but you have a good argument in the relief that a repeal of the malt-tax would give to agriculture. At the same time, even though you should be compelled to strike out corn, the change here proposed to be effected would, in more ways than one, be an immense boon to the country. Independently of the justice of the thing, the policy of it is exceedingly important.

If you should succeed in obtaining the whole, corn included, the result would be, a reduction in the pressure of taxation equal to nearly £14,000,000, and in the actual expenditure on the part of the Government of nearly six and a half millions.

There may, indeed, be objections raised to the repeal of the malt-tax from another quarter. Certain parties may feel or feign alarm at an increased consumption of malt liquors, and may raise a cry against it in the name of benevolence to the poor. Giving such all credit for their kind intentions, I cannot believe they have carefully studied human nature if they suppose such an evil is to be put down by coercion. Forced prayers do no good; and no morality produced by compulsion is of the smallest value to society. This is not the way to raise humanity from any form of degradation to which it is subject.

In every respect the malt-tax is the one that ought to be repealed, and as the Chancellor has a surplus in the Exchequer, now is the time for getting rid of it. This tax requires peculiarly to be repealed because it is politically powerful against the people in itself, and by its repeal some preparation would be made for the overthrow of that prodigious monopoly—the beer trade; and for the removal of that vile system of favouritism, existing in the present mode of distributing licences, by which vicious political power is exercised on the one hand, and vicious political power created on the other.

My reason for addressing you now, is, that I perceive from various quarters a demand arising for the repeal of the property-tax; and in others for a repeal of the window-duty; neither of which taxes do I consider nearly so injurious as the malt-tax: not that I have any special interest in the repeal of the latter tax, for I never pay anything for malt liquors. My object is the removal of those taxes that press most heavily on the country generally.

Should you have in view such a course of procedure as is here indicated, it appears to me that it would be wise in you to announce your intentions without delay, in order that you might be more fully sustained by the public voice, which I no doubt would respond liberally to your declaration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

9, *Richmond-terrace, Dalston.* Thomas Dick.

"THE RATIONALE OF FINANCE."

Mr. Macgregor, the famous statist, and M.P. for Glasgow, has addressed to his constituents, electors and non-electors, a long and interesting letter, not felicitous in title, nor in phraseology, but from its information and suggestions, an important contribution to the literature of peace, retrenchment, and reform.

The connexion of these, Mr. Macgregor luminously exhibits. He shows first, that it was by a non-representative House of Commons, and to support successive wars, that our present load of taxation was incurred. This portion of his letter, somewhat compressed, is as follows:—

First—To allow William of Orange to wage war for the gratification of the Dutch, or William's ambition, and for the glory and fortune of the Duke of Marlborough; and which war ended—1, by Louis XIV. placing his grandson Philip V., in spite of England, on the throne of Spain; 2, by his forming the famous family compact, against which England afterwards made several expensive wars; 3, by ceding Louisburg and all Cape Breton to France, which saddled England with another expensive war; and, 4, by imposing on the people, for the first time, the burden of a national debt; the invention of which was imported from Holland by William III., and which debt amounted, after the peace of Utrecht, to £54,145,363, for every farthing of which you are still liable, and on which you have paid for 136 years, at simple interest (it was first 6 per cent.), no less a sum than (at 4 per cent., being less than the average) 393 millions sterling. The extra expenses, over and above the establishment, caused by the wars of William, amounted to £59,572,058 sterling, exclusive of palaces and grants to the Duke of Marlborough, and disgraceful pensions paid ever since to the heirs of the husband of one of his daughters. George I. was not very belligerent, and the extra expenses of his little war amounted to £6,048,267, and the interest of the debt was diminished in his reign by lowering the interest. But in George II.'s reign the extra expenses of the war of 1739 against Spain, and the general war of 1755, amounted to £157,690,685. What was the loss and gain? The expenses of maintaining the Government until 1825, and of the army since 1759, in Canada, and of having ceded to England three small islands in the West Indies, for the soil of which, however, British subjects paid French proprietors, very justly, £3,000,000; besides which, that war led to a ruinous commercial crisis, and the national debt at the peace of 1762 increased £146,682,844; this was exclusive of the high war taxes voted, levied, and spent. The American war cost £139,171,876, exclusive of about £3,000,000, paid as compensation afterwards to American loyalists. What was the loss and gain? The disappearance of British authority over a country now inhabited by more than 26,000,000 of people; and the gain of an enormous international commerce, without the expense or perplexity of governing thirty sovereign states, now independent, and astonishing the world by their progress, prosperity, and power. Then came the wars with France, equally wicked and more dreadful in their carnage. From the year 1793 to the year 1801, there was added to the national debt, by loans at high interest, £327,000,000 sterling, for which the Treasury received £215,000,000, or 66 per cent. of the amount funded; but this was far less than the expenses of the war, for there was about fifty per cent. and more added to the revenue as war taxes, squeezed out of the produce of labour, and the debt was increased to £561,203,234.

From 1801 to the close of 1815 the war expenditure amounted to £708,376,830, and allowing £15,000,000 per annum as a peace expenditure, which is far too much for navy, army, and ordnance, that expense amounts, in fifteen years, to £215,000,000, which reduces the extra expenses caused by the war of the French Revolution, and of our second quarrel with our brethren in America, to the respective sum of £493,376,030 sterling; add to which, subsidies from 1793 to 1815 to Hanover and the other states of Germany, to Austria, Sardinia, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Russia, and the Prince of Orange, amounting to £46,289,459, besides clothings and arms to the value of £1,582,045.

The battle of Waterloo, and its attendant and consequent expenses, added, in a little more than a year, above 120 millions to the national debt; the interest paid on which has absorbed ever since, for thirty-five years, nearly £4,000,000 per annum; or in all, nearly £140,000,000, and far more than double that amount at compound interest. That is to say, the British people have paid for the glory of Waterloo, annually, ever since 1815, all the window-taxes, and all the Excise duties on soap, and the duty on hops, besides which, in consequence of those wars, extravagant payments and corrupt pensions have been so mystified in the public accounts, that it is impossible to unravel the scandalous practices which prevailed, and which were sanctioned by a House of Commons not representing the people. . . . The country known in history as the ancient kingdom of Scotland was, until 1830, one great corrupt borough, the members from which always voted for the worst measures of the worst ministers.

Mr. Macgregor goes on to say:—"I believe it is practicable and safe to reduce the expenditure as follows; viz.—

Civil list	£396,000	to	£380,000
Miscellaneous charges in the annual grants of Parliament, including £113,452 for the relief of Irish emigrants.....	3,911,231	to	3,250,000
Annuities, salaries, courts of law, pensions, &c.	2,398,293	to	2,200,000
Charges of collecting the revenue..	4,020,726	to	3,350,000
Other payments divided	606,310	to	500,000
Total, from	55,180,785	to	49,180,000

"That those reductions are practicable and equitable, I am prepared to prove; but the details of the various items of reduction, especially in the four last sums in the above statements, would extend to far too great a length for me to enumerate them further than to say—1. That I propose not only to abolish the whole expenditure of the Woods and Forests, but to sell or lease the whole of the lands occupied by those forests, and to transform them into the uses of man for which Providence designed those

uncultivated soils; 2. To reduce the expenditure of army, by withdrawing nearly the whole of our troops from the colonies, according to the plan which has been most judiciously begun by Earl Grey, and to reduce the army, which constitutes a police degrading to the military force in Ireland; 3. That if the Irish people will not, like the people of England and Scotland, preserve the peace and save the lives and property of each other, they, and not the taxpayers of Great Britain, must defray the enormous sum of £563,607 per annum for the pay, clothes, arms, and horses, of 12,758 armed constables and 353 horses. Of this expense £523,771 is charged on the Consolidated Fund, and only £39,926 on the counties and towns of Ireland. My opinion is, the Irish are in every respect fully able to take care of themselves, if you do them justice in removing other grievances; 4. By the utter abolition of the existing dock-yards, which would effect a saving in round numbers of six millions." He further suggests the abolition of the Window Tax, of the Assessed Taxes—indeed, of almost every tax, and would meet the deficiency by extending a graduated Income Tax so as to include all, the labourer paying one per cent., and the man of £3,000 a-year five per cent.

FATHER GAVAZZI ON THE CHARACTER OF PIO NONO.

The *Daily News* observes, in its report of Father Gavazzi's fifth oration, delivered on Sunday last, that in the crowd were several distinguished members of the English bar, as well as many artists of celebrity; attracted by an eloquence of delivery as well as speech that has no parallel in the present day. The subject—the character of the reforming pontiff—gave additional interest to this particular lecture.

The father's appearance on the raised orchestra, when he prepared to address the assembly, by flinging the folds of his black mantle over his shoulder so as to reveal the cross of his order, was hailed by a burst of welcome. He came, he said, to talk to them of a man once dear to them all, and most of all to himself, who had known him in personal intercourse, a man whose every act had been watched with intense solicitude, whose every successive movement had caused the hearts of millions to throb in succession, with hope, joy, alarm, despondency, and despair. He spoke of the *man* Mastai, not of the *mask* Pio Nono; disrobed of the sacerdotal stole, which is his own, deprived of the usurped sceptre, which is not, he recognised the bishop, though he repudiated the king. He came to-day to arraign him in his character of priest as well as of patriot, to put him at the bar of his God as well as of his country. The day is gone by for nations to rank as objects of transfer, barter, bargain, or inheritance. To become the personal chattels of kings was ignominious enough for mankind; to sink into a drove of clerical cattle was a still more ignoble lot. Scorning to notice the king, he arraigned the man for high misdemeanours against the land of his fathers and the church of God.

Christianity had passed the ordeal of a century of sarcasm; the irony of the scoffer and the shaft of ridicule had failed; it remained to see how the Papal system would stand the test of calm reason and the scrutiny of a thinking generation. It was no fair trial of its efficiency to view it under the vacillating policy of Leo XII., or the stolid and drunken tyranny (*il ubbriaco neroniggiare*) of the sixteenth Gregory. Give it a chance under the sway of a gentleman with a heart in his bosom was the cry of its apologists. The hour came and the man. Did not the nations of earth clap their hands at the sight of the long desiderated spectacle?—was not the Popedom at last to set at rest the doubts and misgivings of mankind? Could they still say a Churchman never yet forgave when the word amnesty was proclaimed?—when the power of the keys was for once used to unbar a prison. At the programme of a hierarchy linked with our common humanity after centuries of disseverance, Europe rose in rapturous recognition: Germany and England, the great laboratories of intelligence, began to study the phenomenon with eager gaze. France, even under Guizot and Philippe's leaden influence, caught up a sort of spasmodic enthusiasm; America wafted o'er the Atlantic on the wings of steam the exulting plaudits of her freemen; and even Turkey (not to speak of the Spanish peninsula) hailed the civilising change. The Jews joined in the general gratulation, and began to suspect the coming of their Messiah, so stupendous was the prodigy of a philanthropic Popedom.

The Father, after a glowing picture of the prospects of Christian piety in the different states of Italy consequent on the new attitude of the high priest, drew a dismal contrast, in which the utter odium of every ecclesiastical ordinance and the loathing of church ministrations now visible so painfully among all classes have succeeded, without hope of change but in the death of the present occupant of the papal chair. He ascribed the sad catastrophe as entirely owing to the radical defect of his character—*la mala fede*—that fatal incapacity for plain-dealing which, in the history of modern times, has been exemplified by the Stuart and the Bourbon, Charles I. and Louis XVI., productive in both cases of unforgiving hostility to the throne as now to the tiara. He traced this systematic habit of deception (the resource of timid and imbecile minds) in the earliest acts of his pontificate, and in the wording of his various encyclical and political manifestoes, whether in the full noon of his popularity, or in the disastrous eclipse of Gaeta: he never could be got to look a plain question in the face, his object being constantly to mystify and delude. His untruthfulness was exemplified by may flagrant instances, and, among the rest, the Father drew an amusing sketch of his interviews with, and subsequent repudiation of, Lord Minto. He demonstrated how hollow from the first was his grant of constitutional forms to the Romans, never having had the slightest intention of surrendering a particle of papal despotism. His adoption of Rossi as an instrument of deceit was characterised as the acmé of treachery. His disguise as a footman, and his ignominious flight, were but the natural impulses of a low cheat, reduced to the vilest expedients of trick and evasion. His notable discovery of a canon in the Council of Trent by which "the republic was excommunicated" arose from the same obliquity of mind: as he must have been conscious that the canon he quoted only applied to parties misappropriating church revenues, and not to a nation averting anarchy by self-constituted government when abandoned by the chief magistrate whose flight was intended to create confusion and bloodshed, though in that villanous scheme he was doomed to disappointment. False at heart, he charmed the heavy hours of his ignoble residence at Gaeta by the promulgation of falsehoods, denouncing the republic for having impeded the sacerdotal ministry, when the first act of his return was to incarcerate forty priests, "whose sole crime was mine own, that of having assisted the wounded and the dying victims of his bombarding auxiliaries." What more outrageous exhibition of a false and fraudulent idiosyncrasy than his professed abhorrence of war and bloodshedding, when summoned by the voice of Italy to head the general uprising in the glorious effort to shake off Austrian bondage, contrasted with his eager outcry for foreign help and his truculent appeal to the cut-throats of Spain, Portugal, Naples, and France, to come and gorge their sanguinary maw on the vitals of bleeding Rome; and, not content with imbruing his consecrated hands in the blood of his people—not satisfied with crushing the manhood of the eternal city under an avalanche of foreign savagery—he did what a priest alone could do, without feeling the full depth of self-degradation he foully traduced the womanhood of his country, by proclaiming to Christendom as prostitutes the wives and daughters of Rome, 6,000 of whom, including every rank, thronged the hospitals during the siege, obeying the generous impulse of a humane and patriot feeling to be rewarded by the dastardly detraction of this sacerdotal purveyor of broken limbs and gaping wounds to the military ambulance of his capital. He, too, became an amateur visitant of the hospitals, but restricted his visitations to the French, among whom he was profuse of rosaries and other amulets from the Vatican toy-shop, amid the jeers of the unbelieving Gaul. Meantime the common rites of decent burial were grudged to the defenders of their country, and in his evening drives towards the villa Pamfila he seemed to sniff with complacency the odour of his own handiwork. Did the calamities he brought on us make inroad on his corpulence? Back he came from exile with undiminished rotundity and prosperous obesity, a credit to the Portici larder and Gaeta kitchen, to rest his weary head, weary with devising impostures, on the pillows of his Roman pavilions, to the distant music of maternal groans and sisterly lamentations, and the shrieks of widowhood.

And yet, forsooth, he has a conscience so delicately organized, that the great obstacles to his statesmanship are his tender scruples; and people talk of his "remorse," and his wish to "renounce the tiara, and carry into retirement a heart stricken with the woes of his country." Why, the last interview I had with the man his first word to me was, "Father, I'll listen to you, but on condition you don't pronounce the name of Italia." I pointed to the tricolor cross on my breast, and left his presence for ever.

Antonelli was a worthy son of his father, the notorious brigand, first lieutenant in his day of Gasparone, the exploits of both being still classic records in the district of Fra Diavolo, Terracina. The actual life and soul of the Papal Government was the infamous Nardoni, whose condemnation to the galleys for robbery, in the year 1811, is on the public records of Forli, and whose whole career has been a tissue of rascality. Terror and dismay pervade the social life of the Romans: no press to enlighten—no tribunals to shelter—no representative to remonstrate—no pulpit to persuade, for religion has become the ignoble pander to tyranny, and her holy influences have departed. If religion is to resume her empire over men's minds in Italy, she must come arrayed in a very different garb from the livery of the Vatican. The trail of the serpent slavery is on her path; she has become the degraded handmaid of oppression. A religious revolution will be the inevitable concomitant of the approaching political deliverance of the peninsula; for religion is an indispensable element of human society, and without its ennobling aspirations it were folly to dream of a regenerated Italy. The late lucid interval in the long dismal derangement of their desolate annals, had taught them the utter incompatibility of a sceptred Pope, either with Italian Christianity or Italian independence. They must have a creed and a worship worthy of freemen, worthy of the manhood that held Venice for eighteen months against the confederated energies of northern barbarism, and taught Europe that soldiership is not extinct in the old land of the legionaries; worthy of the valour that kept Rome for sixty days against the trained cohorts of France, its engineering skill, and its scientific artillery; worthy of the men who took their stand at Curtalone and Montanara against the Austrian, and discovered by the first uprising at Milan the terrible secret of foreign decrepitude when a people acts in unison for freedom. The Church of the future must adapt itself to the future development of the Italian mind and the coming redemption of our country. The Popedom may be a system suited to suckle slaves, but is manifestly unfitted for the nature of full-grown freemen.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE DETECTIVE FORCE. — Some time since a quantity of planks and iron was placed across the rails of the London and North Western line near the Cheddington station. Fortunately, however, the malicious intentions of the party were frustrated by a timely discovery of the plot, and the obstructions were removed before a train came up. The usual steps were taken to discover the perpetrators of the inhuman act, but without effect; as, however, strong suspicions were entertained that the individuals resided in the neighbourhood and might make another attempt, the authorities resolved not to let the matter pass by with impunity; accordingly, other means were employed which eventually proved successful. Some weeks ago an itinerant vendor of matches and other smallware appeared in the neighbourhood of Cheddington station, and took up his abode at Ivinghoe; no suspicions were attached to the new comer, and he plied his humble calling, which he facetiously dignified with the title of "timber merchant," without molestation. By degrees he visited all the beer-houses in the neighbourhood, and his acquaintance with the class of persons who frequented them became rather on an extensive scale. Being of a sociable and communicative turn, he became a general favourite at taproom carousals. In this way matters continued for some weeks, when one morning the tranquillity of the locality was somewhat disturbed by the apprehension of two men named Prior and Newns on a charge of having placed the obstructions mentioned above on the London and North Western Railway with a malicious intent. They were taken before the magistrates, and, to their astonishment, found in the person of their accuser the venerable "matchman" transformed into a London detective. The officer, it appears, had performed his part remarkably well. On all suitable occasions he contrived to introduce some topic about the railway, and during the conversations allusion was generally made to the late attempt at Cheddington; by great tact and perseverance, to be found only amongst the class to which he belonged, he managed to collect a mass of "little facts and corroborations," and having completed the chain of evidence to the proper point, had the men named above taken into custody. The hearing was adjourned until Monday last, when the prisoners were again before the magistrates at Ivinghoe, and committed for trial at the next Buckingham quarter sessions.—*Bedford Times.*

FLAX AND COTTON.—There appears to be some hope of permanently relieving our cotton manufactures from the incessant annoyance and incessant distress they suffer, owing to the exiguous and precarious supply of cotton, and, at the same time, of giving a stimulus to agriculture in England. Scientific attention is being drawn to the nature of flax; and the result appears to be that it can be made to unite with cotton, so as to be worked easily together, and at a cost offering an inducement to manufacturers. We look upon the successful application of the design as one of the most important topics calling upon the attention of the public. Periodical distress comes with ruthless regularity to the northern workpeople, owing to many causes, too vexed for us to attempt to unravel, but the chief of which, and mingled more or less with all is the shortcoming of the raw cotton, and its consequent increase in price. The factories work short time, or close; the labourers get half wages, or none at all; and the most densely populated county in the kingdom is subjected to biennial, if not to annual distress. But imagine, instead of a short crop, a total blight. The factories of Lancashire closed for a twelvemonth! Surely this is a very frightful casualty, even to contemplate remotely. But if flax can be used with cotton, and we think it will be found that it can, the cotton speculators will be totally unable to have the command of the market; and farmers who complain of the unremunerative prices of corn, will have an opportunity of producing a very remunerative staple, and of having a secure home market for their produce. We regard the working out of the experiments regarding the flax as a matter of the greatest national importance.—*Leigh Hunt's Journal.*

THE WAY OF TRUTH THE WAY OF SAFETY.— So long as man takes the fact in nature, and seeks to assign a cause, he follows the true path; and that path is abstractly correct, however absurd may be the fancied explanation. The priest, however, who turned everything into a lie, forsook even this great principle of our intellect, and took a cause and worked a miracle. He sought no longer to personify, but to simulate. And the vulgar miracles of the Papal heresy were simulated facts, wrought for the purposes of deception. His bleeding idols and moving pictures, and all the other stock-in-trade of lying priestcraft were imitations of phenomena; while wooden Virgin Marys and human saints were supposed to preside over the operations of the elements.—*Theory of Human Progression.*

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT WESTMINSTER-PALACE.—On Thursday men were employed in laying down, in Palace-yard, on the north side, a number of wires to form an electric telegraph, which will communicate between the Admiralty and Westminster-palace, which is to be established for the purpose of any immediate emergency of a communication being necessary during the attendance of her Majesty's Ministers at the Parliament Houses. There are ten wires, which are covered with gutta percha, and which are carried through iron pipes. An apparatus for the transmission of a correspondence will be constructed in a room in the Westminster-palace, as also at the Admiralty. The pipes are about two feet from the surface. The men were rapidly engaged at the work, in order to its completion by the opening of the session.

CLIPPINGS FROM AMERICAN AND COLONIAL "EXCHANGES."

THANKSGIVING-DAY AND THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW.—It appears that the sermons which, as customary, were preached throughout the States on Thanksgiving-day, were generally of a semi-political character, and the present position of the slavery question the foremost topic. It is painful to observe Dr. Gardiner Spring, Dr. Cox, and other New England evangelicals, earning the eulogies of the Southern press, whose "praise is censure, and whose blame is bliss," on their discourses. The Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, on the contrary, is bitterly vilipended for a repetition, with striking illustrations, of the sentiments of a former sermon, from which we extracted. Preaching on "the state of the nation," he remarks among its dangers, first, the prevalence of the "false ideas," that government is chiefly for the protection of property, and that you are morally bound to obey the law, let it be never so plainly wrong. "Ambitious men, in an act of passion, make iniquity into a law, and then demand that you and I, in our act of prayer, shall submit to it and make it our daily life; that we shall not try to repeal, and discuss and agitate it. This false idea lies at the basis of every despot's throne—the idea that men can make right wrong and wrong right. The worst doctrines of Hobbs and Filmer are thus revived." His illustrations under this head are exceedingly pungent. Having cited several Old Testament instances of preference to obey God rather than man, he says:—

I think it will take a strong man all this winter to reverse the judgment which the world has passed on these cases. But it is "innocent" to try. However, there is another ancient case mentioned in the Bible, in which the laws commanded one thing and conscience just the opposite. Here is the record of the law, "Now both the chief priests and the Pharisees had given a command that if any one knew where he (Jesus) were, he should show it that they might take him." Of course it became the official and legal business of each disciple who knew where Christ was, to make it known to the authorities. No doubt James and John could leave all and follow him, with others of the people who knew not the law of Moses, and were accursed; nay, the women, Martha and Mary, could minister unto him of their substance, could wash his feet with tears, and wipe them with the hairs of their head. They did it gladly, of their own free-will, and took pleasure therein, I make no doubt. There was no merit in that—"any man can perform an agreeable duty." But there was found one disciple who could "perform a disagreeable duty." He went, perhaps "with alacrity," and betrayed his Saviour to the marshal of the district of Jerusalem, who was called a centurion. Had he no affection for Jesus?—no doubt but he could conquer his prejudices, while Mary and John could not.

Judas Iscariot has rather a bad name in the Christian word; he is called "the son of perdition" in the New Testament, and his conduct is reckoned a "transgression;" nay, it is said, the devil "entered into him," to cause this hideous sin. But all this it seems was a mistake; certainly, if we are to believe our "republican" lawyers and statesmen, Iscariot only fulfilled his "constitutional obligations." It was only on that point of betraying his Saviour, that the constitutional law required him to have anything to do with Jesus. He took his "thirty pieces of silver"—about fifteen dollars; a Yankee is to do it for ten, having fewer prejudices to conquer—it was his legal fee, for value received. True, the Christians thought it was "the wages of iniquity," and even the Pharisees—who commonly made the commandment of God of none effect by their traditions—dared not defile the temple with this "price of blood;" but it was honest money; it was as honest a fee as any American commissioner or deputy will ever get for a similar service. How mistaken we are! Judas Iscariot is not a traitor, he was a great patriot; he conquered his "prejudices," performed "a disagreeable duty," as an officer of "high morals and high principle;" he kept the "law" and the "constitution," and did all he could to save the "Union;" nay, he was a saint, "not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles." "The law of God never commands us to disobey the law of man." *Sancte Iscariote ora pro nobis.*

THE POVERTY OF JAMAICA.—A recent visitor to this island describes, in the Canadian *Herald*, its poverty and general prostration "as difficult to exaggerate, and yet more difficult to define."

Since the date of the British Slave Emancipation Act, in 1833, the real estate of the Island has greatly diminished in value, while its productiveness has been constantly approaching its present ruinous standard. Since 1832, more than 150 sugar estates out of 653 then in cultivation, have been totally abandoned. This has thrown over 200,000 acres of rich land out of cultivation, which, in 1832, yielded over 1,500 hogsheads, and over 6,000 puncheons of rum, giving employment to about 30,000 labourers. During the same time over 500 coffee plantations have been abandoned, leaving 200,000 acres of land which before required the labour of 30,000 men. For the last three years preceding the month of October, 1848, the island exported less than half the sugar, rum, and ginger—less than one-third the coffee—less than one-tenth the molasses, and nearly two millions of pounds less of pimento, than during the three years which preceded the Emancipation Act.—The depreciation of real estate is in proportion to the falling off of the income.

The tropical fertility of the soil is well known—its extent is about 4,000,000 acres, of which there are not, probably, any ten lying adjacent to each other which are not susceptible of the highest cultivation, while not more than 500,000 acres have ever been reclaimed, or even appropriated. Vegetation is not suspended by the approach of winter, which averages a temperature only ten or fifteen degrees lower than that of summer. Planting and harvesting go on throughout the year. In spite of these remarkable capabilities, the inhabitants are miserably poor, and daily sinking deeper and deeper into abject want and helplessness.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, February 5, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The fourth session of the present Parliament was opened by her Majesty in person yesterday afternoon. After hearing the Royal Speech—which we have given in another place—the House of Lords adjourned till five o'clock, when the Address was moved by the Earl of EFFINGHAM. The Address was, as usual, merely an echo of the Speech; and the speech of the noble mover a complimentary commentary on the several paragraphs of both. Lord CREMORNE having seconded the Address, Lord STANLEY rose and said, that from respect to the Crown and to the advantage of the public service, though not satisfied with the speech, he and his friends would not attempt to amend the Address. He glanced satirically at the comparative inactivity of the Foreign Office during the recess; and attributed the pacification of the Danish dispute rather to the Emperors of Austria and Russia than to her British Majesty's Ministers. He complained that while agricultural distress was admitted, no intimation was given of legislative enactment for its relief. The Papal aggression on the supremacy of the Crown, was a political far more than a religious question, and if the Government dealt with it fearlessly and vigorously, they would have the assent and support of their political opponents and the country at large. The Duke of RICHMOND and the Earl of WINCHELSEA followed, the former abusing free-trade and the manufacturers; both noble lords taking credit for having foreseen the Papal aggression, and resisted Catholic emancipation to the last. LORD CAMOYS said that he was a Roman Catholic, as his forefathers had been for centuries, but at the same time he was an Englishman, and the rights and liberties of England were as dear to him as to any of their lordships. He admitted the Queen's supremacy over the Established Church, as well as the Pope's headship over the Catholic Church; and should protest against any aggression by the latter upon the prerogatives of the former. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE called the attention of the House to the peculiar nature of the Papal act, and remarked on the argument that the Pope only intended in his letter apostolic to assert his spiritual influence over members of the Roman Catholic faith. Lord RODEN expressed his disappointment that the speech had not contained stronger expressions respecting the Protestant religion. The Address was then agreed to unanimously.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by the Marquis of KILDARE, and seconded by Mr. PETO; who dwelt upon the successful results of our present commercial policy, and justified, upon political, not religious grounds, resistance to Papal aggression. Mr. ROEBUCK expressed the pain he felt at finding an administration calling itself liberal about to take a backward step, and at a time, too, when the Minister put into the mouth of the Sovereign congratulations upon the prosperous state of the country, the result of the removal of restrictions. He briefly reviewed the history of Catholic emancipation, and the principles on which that measure was founded, which, he contended, were violated by legislation against religious distinctions granted by a bishop called the Pope. He charged Lord John Russell with dealing falsely with the country. This so-called territorial aggression was no new thing; it began years ago, and had been sanctioned by the noble lord himself; so far from being an aggression it was a retrogression on the part of the Pope. The noble lord had heretofore declared that the Pope's spiritual power must be left untouched. The Roman Catholics had been led to believe by the acts of the Legislature and of the Executive Government that what had been done could be done legally, and all had been planned and published years ago. After they had been thus lured on, was it wise or worthy of the noble lord, so long the advocate of civil and religious liberty, to aid a cry which had its source in some of the vilest passions, and lend the sanction of his great name to the old puritanical bigotry of England? Sir R. INGLIS insisted that no country in Europe would have submitted to such an act as that of the Pope. Resistance to such aggression was not new in our history, though he admitted too large concessions had been made by the present Ministers in Ireland and the colonies. He appealed to the extraordinary unanimity of the nation upon this subject, and trusted that the Government would not be deterred from acting up to the spirit of Lord J. Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham. Mr. J. O'CONNELL vindicated the act of the Pope in substituting a regular hierarchy for vicars-apostolic, which, though not sanctioned by, was known to, the Government of this country. Mr. A. HOPE, representing not the Church of England, but an English constituency, was bound to uphold liberty of conscience. He thought the Church of England, if left to itself, was strong enough to contend against such an act as the appointment of thirteen men, with certain titles, by the weakest prince in Europe. Mr. ANSTEY, as a Catholic, not of the Court, but of the Church of Rome, was not ashamed to call the act of the Pope an aggression—an aggression upon the Roman Catholic laity, who had struggled against the undue power of the prelates. The letters apostolic would deeply affect the civil rights of the laity, and make our courts of equity the instruments of injustice. Legislation must not stop at the barren question of title. Mr. PLUMPTRE hoped the bill of the Government would meet the case; otherwise the feeling of the country would manifest itself with redoubled energy. The Earl of ARUNDEL was prepared to oppose any measure of persecution, or any attack upon the constitutional liberties of Roman Catholics. Mr. W. FAGAN and Mr. GRATTAN denied the right of the Legislature to interfere, by an act of coercion, with the Roman Catholic Church, which was not an endowed Church. Mr. HUME, postponing his remarks on the Papal question, commented on the promises and omissions of the Speech. Mr. G. BERKELEY and Mr. BANKES spoke as the representatives of the agricultural interest. Colonel SIBTHORP arraigned the whole policy of the Ministers with respect to Rome, agriculture, free-trade, and the Exhibition; of the speech from the Throne he should only say, that though he entertained for the Sovereign the profoundest veneration, his feelings as to Ministers were those of the most contemptuous kind. Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his gratification that there was to be no division upon the Address. He first addressed himself to the agricultural interest, assuring them he could hold out no hopes whatever of a five shilling duty. He reproached Mr. Roebuck with having attributed to him low motives. He had written his letter to the Bishop of Durham because he entertained the sentiments he then expressed, and could not refrain from giving publicity to them. He dwelt deeply on the concessions made to the Roman Catholics, the liberality, and even favour, with which they had been treated by the present Government. The Roman Catholics having no reason to complain, the Court of Rome had suddenly divided the whole country into dioceses, creating an Archbishop of Westminster of all places! and proclaiming that English counties were to be "governed" by Roman Catholic prelates. Such an act, which he believed the Roman Catholics of England generally did not desire, could not be passed over in silence. With respect to the measure necessary to check this proceeding, his opinion was that the authority of Parliament would be sufficient, and it was not his intention to go beyond the occasion in the measure he should propose, which would embrace the whole of the United Kingdom. He did not attribute to the Court of Rome a spirit of hostility towards this country; but Lord Shrewsbury had declared that there was a party at that Court inimical to England, and that party was paramount there, which would go far to explain the step it had taken. Mr. DISRAELI, lest silence should be construed into acquiescence, made a passing reference to foreign politics, and dwelt at some length upon the depression of the agricultural class, observing that there must be some cause deep-seated in the Constitution why all classes but one should be in a flourishing condition—that class, too, which contributed the capital by which other classes prospered. Coming to the Papal question, he criticised the letter of Lord J. Russell, which he thought had not been provoked solely by the appointment of Dr. Wiseman—an act, not insidious, but frank almost to indiscretion—nor insolent, for it was fully expected, and was in daily operation in Ireland; but it was connected with the existing state of our relations with the Court of Rome. The noble lord was about to solve this problem, whether he could reconcile a due observance and respect of the civil and religious liberties of Roman Catholics with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation,—a problem which might not be incapable of solution, but which would tax the noble lord's power of statesmanship to the utmost. Less than that he could not suppose the noble lord contemplated. The noble lord could not be about to bring in a bill merely to prevent a Roman Catholic priest styling himself a bishop or archbishop of any town or city in England [hear, hear]. He could not be about to bring in only such a measure, because then he would not have been justified in stirring up the passions of a mighty people, in exciting their highest and holiest feelings, and in raising in this country an angry controversy, and polemical disputes, which recalled the days of the Stuarts, and of which none of those present might live to witness the termination.—The Address was then adopted, and the House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE may be summed up in a few lines. The expected Dotation Bill was presented in the French Assembly, on Monday, by M. de Germiny, the Minister of Finance. The amount asked is 1,800,000 francs—the special credit of last year was 2,160,000. There were several exclamations from the Left, but no formal expression of opinion. A committee on the project was to be appointed to-day. The Prussian Ministers have been defeated in the Lower Chamber, on the Ministerial Responsibility Bill, by a majority of 182 over 105. The Hessian officers who resigned their commission during the crisis, are to be tried by Bavarian Courts Martial.

THE PROTECTIONIST MEMBERS of the House of Commons met yesterday at Lord Stanley's mansion.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

Our supplies of both English and Foreign grain have been moderate since Monday, as shown by the following return:—

Wheat—English, 640 quarters; foreign, 2,880 quarters. Barley—English, 1,670 quarters; foreign, 4,240 quarters. Oats—English, 2,210 quarters; Irish, 1,500 quarters; foreign, 3,800. Flour—English, 2,350; foreign, 1,210 sacks.

In spite of this, a general dullness is prevalent this morning, and we note no improvement for any article upon Monday's prices.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.
Half a Column....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Humble Baptist." We cannot, just at the opening of the session, allow a point which has already been fully discussed in our columns, to be re-opened.

"A Subscriber." We should say, No.

"A Tradesman's Assistant" has, we are sorry to say, no chance of insertion now that Parliament is sitting.

"Thomas Ball," Brigg. We have handed the £1 which he has forwarded for the Publication Fund of the Anti-state-church Association, to the Treasurer.

"George Bayley." Our over-crowded space forbids further insertions on this topic.

"S. S. Martin." Yes, unquestionably.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1851.

SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT was yesterday opened by the Queen in person with the customary formalities. The following is her Majesty's "most gracious speech:"—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

"I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the states of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

"I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation and to maintain the freedom of its separate states.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia Articles Additional to the Treaty of September, 1841, and I have directed that those Articles shall be laid before you.

"The Government of Brazil has taken new, and I hope efficient measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in slaves.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory.

"The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes.

"I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.

"But it is my confident hope, that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing those difficulties, and promoting the interests of agriculture.

"The recent assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles conferred by a Foreign Power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me expressing attachment to the Throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the Religious Liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

"It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

"The administration of justice in the civil department of law and equity, will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted with a view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the Courts of Judicature in the Kingdom imperatively demand.

"A measure will be laid before you providing for the establishment of a system of Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to the Transfer of Property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of Registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the causes of litigation to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

"To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue, without disturbance, the course of calm and peaceful amelioration; and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquillity and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us."

The speech of her Majesty, prepared for the royal mouth by her responsible advisers, resembles most modern documents of the sort, in disclosing nothing. Scarcely can we find a peg in it upon which to hang even a momentary expectation. The foreign paragraphs add nothing to our information, and that relating to Germany is couched in phrases which will be far more gratifying to reigning princes than to oppressed and suffering peoples. The few brief sentences on domestic affairs leave us to collect that partial distress will not be remedied, or attempted to be remedied, by any reversal of our free-trade policy. We are glad to get a glimpse of some law reforms, for which, we apprehend, we are indebted to the honest zeal of Sir Samuel Romilly—nor are we less gratified by the promise of a measure for the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to the transfer of property. An enlightened and liberal act on this subject would be a boon of inestimable value. On the Papal aggression, the speech does little more than echo the language of her Majesty's replies to sundry public addresses. The Queen will maintain the rights of her Crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment—but she will also preserve unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country. "*A measure*," however, is announced, which we take to dispose at once of the *Spectator's* ministerial scheme, noticed at some length elsewhere. The last paragraph of the speech would have awakened hope if we had not seen similar intimations in other royal speeches followed by no corresponding results—so we suppose that, like the clause which recognises Divine Providence, this kind of promise is to be classed with the established formalities of a speech from the throne.

The week preceding the opening of Parliament has not been without its signs of a partial political resuscitation. Mr. Cobden has, perhaps, been the most prominent man on the outer stage of discussion, and, assuredly, his speech, at the dinner given to Mr. Kershaw by his constituents, although given under physical disadvantages, shows him fully prepared for an active Parliamentary campaign. But re-awakening life has chiefly developed itself in connexion with finance, and in the shape of deputations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Charles Wood has received during the last week, at some trial, perhaps, to his patience, a vast amount of "useful information" which, we fear, it will be too much to hope that he will turn to immediate practical account. As, however, he found himself able to indulge in the jocular vein, we would fain conclude that he is officially disposed to a little relaxation of financial tenacity, and that he means to let go his hold upon some indefensible taxes. More than this it would be folly to expect from *him*. Nor ought we to leave unnoticed the first of a series of meetings convened in the London Tavern by the National Reform Association, at which the veteran Joseph Hume delivered an unwritten lecture. It requires no comment from us. It was perfectly in the style of the old reformer, crowded with facts and figures, numerous and ponderous enough to sustain even larger conclusions than those which were based upon them.

The only incident relating to the Papal aggression worthy of remark, is the publication, by Dr. Twiss, of a lucid exposition of the true character of the Pope's measure—what it tends to effect for the Roman Catholic body, and what it imports with regard to the constitution of this country, the law of the land, and the general welfare of the State. It seems clear enough, from Dr. Twiss's learned pamphlet, that the Roman Catholic *laity* will gain nothing from the change. The Pope's creation of an Episcopate—that is to say, an organized body of bishops capable of acting synodically—will tend chiefly to increase the power of those dignitaries, and to combine them into one corporation. It is shown that the creation of a see has never been ventured upon by the Pope, without the concurrence of the supreme civil magistrate, in any State in Europe, and that it constitutes a violation of international law. This, perhaps, may be the case where Roman Catholicism is *recognised by the State*—and, inasmuch as, in most of the countries adverted to, the conveyance of temporalities by the civil power is always presumed to be coincident with the investiture by the Pope of spiritual office, one may see good reason why, on all occasion of ecclesiastical promotion, the two powers should act in harmony. In England, however, this is rendered impossible, by the Protestantism of our constitution—and the offence against public law which a disregard of the civil magistrate's will, in Roman Catholic States, would necessarily imply, seems to us to fall to the ground here. The *Times* admits that the only remedy of this violation by the Pope of international rights, must be had by going to war with him, which is not worth while—and concedes, likewise, that "the law of the land, though evidently never contemplating such a license as has been assumed, is either ambiguously operative, or prescribes penalties irreconcileable with the sentiments of the age."

We have inserted in another column, a short letter from Mr. T. H. Morgan, of Birmingham, announcing the formation of a society in that town for the purpose of educating the sons of ministers. We invite the reader's attention to it. That such institutions are needed is, unhappily, a fact, however reproachfully that fact may tell against the spirit of the age—and whilst it remains one, it becomes us to do what in us lies to mitigate its evil consequences. The plan described by Mr. Morgan appears to us a judicious one—and we heartily commend the unsectarian basis on which it rests. For the rest, we know the project to be in the hands of men whose integrity is unimpeachable, and whose earnestness is the best guarantee for success. Should any of our readers, therefore, feel disposed to lend it assistance, we believe we can assure them that their assistance will not be misplaced.

Foreign intelligence is rather barren of incident this week. The French President has checkmated his troublesome opponents, and the explosion which was to have demonstrated at once the wrath and the power of the majority in the Chamber, unexpectedly passed off in an interchange of conciliatory addresses. The Burgraves find themselves, for the present, outwitted. The Dresden Conference still sits—but rumour says that harmony is not, by any means, a characteristic of its deliberations. Pio Nono, whom Father Gavazzi has unveiled in the last of his fervent philippics, trembles on the chair of St. Peter, in expectation of another general insurrection. Mazzini is, of course, charged with the discontent which is the natural product of remarkable tyranny. The fears of his foes make him ubiquitous, and conscious guilt sees conspiracy everywhere round about it. Well! the bloodhounds of the people will have enough to employ them, not long hence. They are scratching a place for their own sepulchres.

SESSIONAL PROBABILITIES.

THE long-looked-for period has arrived at which the great case which may be aptly designated, The Queen of England *versus* the Pope of Rome, is to be decided by the High Court of Parliament. Before we have concluded the following observations, the metropolitan public will have heard from the throats of metropolitan cannon that her Majesty is on her way to the New Palace at Westminster, to open, "by "a gracious speech," another legislative session. The morning papers, according to custom, have already shadowed forth, in hypothetical terms, the prominent topics upon which that speech will touch; and although at the moment of writing we have not seen a copy of the document itself, our readers will have done so in the foregoing summary, ere these few remarks are honoured with their notice. For all practical purposes, therefore, we shall speak in what follows as if Parliament were sitting, and as nothing has yet been done, we shall occupy ourselves and our readers with a glance at the probabilities of the session.

Parliamentary antecedents, like dreams, are often most safely interpreted by their opposites. Thus, we have often noticed that when a session opens quietly and without expectation, some unforeseen incident springs up in the course of it, which throws political parties into confusion, and ushers in a crisis out of which the most important results not unfrequently proceed. On the other hand, when the Parliamentary session has been looked forward to with feverish excitement, and every one is on the tip-toe of inquiry as to what will be the issue, the debates have turned out to be unusually dull, the measures introduced of very minor importance, and the sum total of Legislative labour scarcely worth recording in the annals of national history. We should not be at all surprised if the rule holds good in regard to the present session. Two months of intense agi-

tation have left the public mind somewhat exhausted and callous, and it will probably be felt expedient by the leaders of political party to adapt the tone of their proceedings to the languid condition of the times. We fear that it will be deemed a suitable period for directing Parliamentary notice to *small* measures. Independently of the character of the Whig Government, which leads us to anticipate as little in the direction of progress as possible, we are inclined to suspect that advantage will be taken of a spent public to postpone every reform which has boldness for one of its characteristics. We cherish no expectation, therefore, that Lord John Russell will moot an extension of the franchise, an equitable adjustment of our taxational system, or a liberal review of colonial affairs. These are questions which, however weighty in themselves, the present state of public feeling will unfortunately admit of being postponed. The Whigs are not anxious to bring them under discussion—the Tories, of both shades, will be glad to let them lie in abeyance—and "pressure from without" threatens to be so feeble and indeterminate, that we can discover no reasonable chance of activity in either of these great branches of reform.

The practical part of the session, it is to be borne in mind, will be abridged within the narrowest possible compass. Under any circumstances, we suppose, a considerable portion of the period intervening between this and Easter, will be occupied with fruitless debates on the "Papal aggression." This is one of those questions upon which our legislators will be sure to spend much of their energies and time, because it is one far better adapted for wordy warfare than for substantial conclusions. Be the proposal of the Government, therefore, what it may, every speaking member will wish to deliver himself of a speech, and the House will be dragged the round of politics, ethics, metaphysics, and theology—relieved, occasionally, by historical disquisitions, and spiced pretty strongly with quotations from *Hansard*. Then, in May will come the opening of the Great Exhibition; and, with it, an almost indispensable necessity of exchanging for the business of legislation the duties of hospitality. In presence of the World's Fair, we see no chance of a grave attention to politics. The general effort will be to bring the session to a close as speedily as possible; and in the universal pre-occupation of the public mind, and the hurry and bustle of both Houses of the Legislature, it is to be apprehended that many a questionable measure, and many an unquestionable job, will be furtively smuggled through the necessary Parliamentary forms.

The interval between these two periods must be chiefly engrossed by financial subjects. The Income-tax must be renewed, or suffered to expire, and the occasion would present itself to the mind of a *statesman*, as one eminently favourable for re-casting our whole taxational system. It may be taken for granted, therefore, we think, that the Whigs, in accordance with their invariable habit, will let the opportunity slip, and throw the blame of that inaction which is due to their ignorance, upon the unwonted curtailment of Parliamentary leisure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably make a glowing financial statement, will knock off two or three unpopular financial imposts, will promise to take plausible suggestions "into his serious consideration," and will leave the burdens of the country in the exact incidence in which he finds them. Meanwhile, we may be tolerably certain that the Estimates will be presented as early as possible, and every fragment of time seized hold of for taking "votes of supply."

Whatever advantage may hereafter accrue to the country from the anti-Papal demonstration—and some advantage we may reasonably anticipate—it is but too probable that we shall have to pay for it pretty dearly in the shape of a comparatively barren session. The people, unfortunately, have furnished an inactive Government with a plausible pretext for slurring over the great questions which *must* come up for settlement, and for postponing those which *would have* done so but for the late excitement. Whether the Whigs deliberately converted the creation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy into a "tub for the whale," is more than we will undertake to affirm—but we have not the smallest doubt that they will avail themselves of the incident to shirk all inconvenient questions. We are, therefore, not among those who anticipate a fruitful or important session of Parliament. We may, it is true, be pleasingly disappointed; and, we need hardly add, we wish that such may be the case. But, at present, we feel constrained to defer our hopes until after the legislative labours of 1851. Our full conviction is, that we are approaching an era of vast European changes, in which this country, among others, will largely participate. Another twelvemonths' preparation—perhaps more—is seemingly necessary. But come it will—come it must, ere long—and we earnestly hope that when it does come, it will find the people, here and elsewhere, ready to profit by it. Till then, we do not set much store upon "sessional probabilities."

LAW AND EQUITY.

In that royal document which adorns to-day our opposite page will be found a recommendation to the Lords and Commons to provide for the amended administration of law and equity, and for the facilitated transfer of landed property. We are heartily glad that these important subjects have advanced thus far towards effectual and ultimate consideration. But that we have too often contrasted in sadness the promises of the opening with the enumerated accomplishments of the closing speech — especially when a Whig Minister has written the prologue and managed the play—were it not that experience had sobered our natural hopefulness into very moderate expectancy, we should at once congratulate the Law Amendment and the Chancery Reform Associations on the early and triumphant completion of their labours.

Far be it from us to advise any such premature relinquishment of a work well begun. Rather let every nerve be braced up to an enterprise most in danger when most hopeful. Never yet did a reform trust itself into the hands of a feeble Ministry but was betrayed; and never was an evil more completely sand-bagged round with vested interests than that which has grown up under the sacred names of law and equity. Let the public mind be well informed of the nature of the thing sought to be done, and aroused to aid in its doing. Be the Ministry ever so well-intentioned, they will need a strong pressure from without to push them through Westminster Hall with a besom in their hand to sweep away its cobwebs. Two of the strongest rulers a country ever had, felt their weakness against the long-robe and horse-hair interest. Cromwell and his Parliament of Saints would have re-modelled the laws of England on the Bible, but found Whitelock and his fraternity too strong for them—too strong for the man who had smitten the Stuarts with death, humbled the proud king and prouder priest-premier of France, and made all the monarchs of Europe look on "with aweful eye." Chatham said, "You may shake the constitution to its centre, and the lawyer sits unmoved in his cabinet; but touch a cobweb of legal antiquity, and the creature darts forth to its defence." Happily, enlightened and disinterested lawyers are foremost among the law reformers of to-day; and are not ashamed to take advantage of the experience of a younger state—the great American Republic — in restoring the two long divorced terms, law and equity, to their original and intended unity.

It can scarcely be necessary to inform any but the youngest of our readers, that the administration of equity is distinguished from that of law by the circumstance of the former being conducted upon unwritten principles, while the latter consists in the application of definite statutes. As it is manifestly impossible to anticipate by enactment every variety of circumstances that may demand judicial interference, courts of equity, administering justice according to the perception of practised, sagacious integrity, are doubtless valuable institutions; and Englishmen would not easily be induced to exchange them for the voluminous precision of the Code Napoleon. But whether law and equity should be administered in distinct tribunals is another question; and one which the brief experience of American jurists answers in the negative. The Law Amendment Society, we observe, has referred the question to a special committee of its learned members.

The iniquities of the Court of Chancery, however, are matters of fact, and not of opinion. Sir Edward Sugden may assert, in the guarded language of professional indignation, that his Act has made it "impossible for any man to be detained in prison for contempt from poverty or ignorance," and enables "every man, by paying his debts as far as he can, to obtain his liberty." Such allegations of what is impossible are disprovable by simple reference to living fact. Mr. Carpenter, one of the honorary secretaries of the Chancery Reform Association, has published, in a tract now before us, a number of statements directly in the teeth of the ex-Chancellor's self-complacent vindication of the working of his Act. Sir Edward Sugden, it will be remembered, lays much stress on the necessity for the suitor's being personally "taken before the open Court," before his committal for contempt. Mr. Carpenter gives a picture of the ceremony, and challenges imputation of its fidelity:—

"The Court is sitting, and, as is always the case, there is a crowded audience. The Lord Chancellor is attending to the argument of some leading Counsel, when he is suddenly interrupted by a junior suddenly rising, and addressing his lordship, with 'My Lord, there is Jeremiah Brokenheart, a prisoner in contempt, in the cause Vulture *v.* Brokenheart, now in Court, under attachment in the Queen's prison.' If the persons present happen to hear what is said by the Counsel thus addressing the Court, they probably run their eyes over the space in front of the bar, expecting to discover the prisoner thus 'taken before the open Court,' but in vain. Jeremiah Brokenheart has been brought into the Court by a couple of tipstaffs, who have elbowed their way with him into the midst of the crowd, and there he stands, without knowing the purpose for which he has been brought there, or if he does know it, having neither the courage nor the opportunity to make himself seen or heard. The whole proceeding thus interposed in the midst of an argument at the bar, occupies scarcely a minute; the Lord Chancellor takes a note of the prisoner's name, and of the cause, nods his head graciously to the Counsel, the argument that had been interrupted is resumed, and Jeremiah Brokenheart, who had been carried into the Court, without knowing for what purpose, is carried out, in all probability, without knowing what has been said or done, and is again handed over to the safe custody of Captain Hudson, Governor of the Queen's prison, to end his days, in all likelihood, in that home of the wretched and broken-hearted. If the prisoner happened to have been arrested in the country, he is even less likely to know why he is 'taken into open Court,' the call being made there on the way to the Queen's prison, as a sort of half-way house for the refreshment of the officers. Is not this, I ask, a solemn mockery?"

Then, again, it is alleged by the ex-Chancellor, that the Court visits the prisoners periodically in the person of one of its masters, and furnishes them with "money, solicitor, and counsel," to enable them to "put in an answer, and obtain their freedom." These visitations Mr. Carpenter describes as little better than *pro formâ*, and the legal advice supplied as worthless, as that of pro-pauper officials usually is. From a number of cases in point, we take that of the poor man we just now saw "in open court"—Jeremiah Brokenheart; who seems in too safe a way to realize the sad portent of his name:—

"'Well, what have you to complain of?' inquires the Master. 'I do not come to complain, Sir,' returns Jeremiah, 'but to ask if you can give me a little advice by which I may get out of prison, as I thought you might do.' 'You are in contempt, I see,' observes the Master. 'You have not put in your answer. Can you swear you are not worth five pounds?' Jeremiah is somewhat taken aback by the question, and scarcely knows how to answer. The thought of his wife and children prompted him to say 'Yes,' for he fancied the question pointed towards his liberty, but his love of truth was stronger than even his love of wife and children, and he answered, 'No.' This, then, was no case for the 'money, solicitor, and counsel,' which Sir Edward Sugden avers that the Lord Chancellor generously furnishes to all who stand in need of it, to enable them to 'put in their answer,' which a prisoner having done, 'he is discharged as a freeman.' Jeremiah was unlucky enough to have, in clothes of himself and family, and in household goods, what, as he believed, would fetch more than £5, and he therefore was left to chew the cud of bitter thoughts, and his family to live on, as they best could, until their father should be able to swear that he and they were wholly destitute in the world."*

We might multiply and vary these illustrations of the High Court of Equity; but we have seen enough to show that it is substantially the same as when its vision affrighted Tom Moore, some thirty years ago:—

"Around me flitted unnumbered swarms
Of shapeless, bodiless, tailless forms
(Like bottled-up babes, that grace the room
Of that worthy knight, Sir Everard Home);
All of them things half-killed in rearing;
Some were lame, some wanted *a hearing*;
Some had through half a century run,
Though they hadn't a leg to stand upon.
Others, more merry, as just beginning,
Around on a point of law were spinning;
Or balanced aloft, 'twixt *Bill* and *Answer*,
Lead at each end, like a tight-rope dancer.
Some were so *cross* that nothing could please 'em—
Some gulped down *affidavits* to ease 'em;
All were in motion, yet never a one,
Let it *move* as it might, could ever move *on*.
'These,' said the Spirit, 'you plainly see,
'Are what they call suits in Chancery.'"

Working Man's Memorial to Sir Robert Peel.—Mr. Hume has announced, in the name of the Committee, that this fund amounts, in pence contributions, to £1,450. The application of the fund will be determined upon by a joint meeting of the trustees and committee, with the view of fulfilling the expressed intention of the public meeting.

Lord Ebrington has resigned the Secretaryship of the Poor-law Board, and addressed to Lord John Russell a long letter in explanation of his motives for taking that step. The letter enters very fully into a description of the various offices which Lord Ebrington gratuitously filled, and his statement very satisfactorily shows that the mere pecuniary question in the reduction of his lordship's salary at the recommendation of the Official Salaries Committee—though £500 a-year, he admits, is "not a matter of indifference" to him—is not the cause of his resignation; but that it arises from what Lord Ebrington conceives to be an unfair mode of proceeding towards him in the office he held. His lordship's reasons are thus summed up in the concluding paragraph of his letter:—

It only remains for me now to renew my protest against the unfairness of making the amount of unpaid labour I have performed for the public, at the desire of the Government and at considerable sacrifice to myself, a reason for reducing the salary of my paid office; and to repeat my decided opinion of the impolicy of fixing that salary below those of other public servants of similar rank in other departments of the Government (such as the secretaries of the Board of Control and of Trade, &c.), below that of my colleague and equal, Mr. Nicholls, and what is stronger yet, below those of my subordinates in my own office.

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* The affidavit required from a prisoner petitioning to sue in *formâ pauperis* was, till Lord Cottenham's time, that he was not worth £5, "wearing apparel and property involved in the suit excepted;" that limitation has long since been expunged from the affidavit, however, and a man must now swear unequivocally that he is not worth £5.

THE HALF CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—*Dr. Arnold.*

[*Continued from last week.*]

The session of 1819 was further distinguished by the imposition of three millions additional taxes (laid on malt, tobacco, tea, coffee, and other articles of consumption, and on wool), on the ground that the reduction of revenue, at the rate of eighteen millions per annum since 1815, had been too rapid;—by a long debate on the state of the nation, and a short debate on Sir Henry Parnell's motion for retrenchment; the appointment of a new committee (known as Mr. Sturges Bourne's) on the poor-law; the passage of (the elder) Sir Robert Peel's bill for the protection of young persons employed in factories; the extension of the act obtained by Mr. Brougham in the previous session to all charitable foundations, except (which exemption the learned gentleman unsuccessfully opposed) institutions having special visitors; and the obtaining by Sir J. Mackintosh a committee on capital punishment for felonies. The Government manifested a disposition to amend the condition of the criminal population by the appointment of two committees on the state of gaols; but took a backward step in abolishing, with the old feudal right of appeal by battle, the valuable privilege of appeal in cases of murder and other capital crimes. Their sympathies with foreign despotism were shown in carrying, by very narrow majorities, a bill preventing the enlistment of British subjects, or equipment of vessels, in foreign service, without royal license. The anti-slavery party were gratified by the conclusion of treaties with the Netherlands, and the amendment of the convention with Portugal. Grattan, the great Irish patriot, raised his eloquent voice for the last time in the House to which he had transferred his high abilities along with the interests of his country, on a motion for a committee on the laws excluding his Catholic fellow-countrymen from representation—which was lost only by a majority of two. Lord Archibald Hamilton renewed his efforts at Scotch burgh reform, with success, carrying a motion for inquiry. The greater question of Parliamentary reform was mooted by Sir Francis Burdett, for the eighteenth time. He was supported, on this occasion, by Mr. Lamb, brother to the late Lord Melbourne, Alderman Waithman, Mr. Hume, and fifty-four other members. Lord John Russell declined to "throw a slur" on the then representation of the country by voting for the motion—though the then representation was somewhat worse than that which he has subsequently taken such great credit for reforming. The noble lord at the same time ridiculed the venerable Major Cartwright, as "a Nestor in nothing but his age." Some of the party had been severely handled at the Westminster election, consequent on the death of Romilly; and were deservedly lampooned by Canning as "the mud-bespattered Whigs, rescued from their overpowering popularity by a detachment of horse-guards." If the middle path which that party boast of uniformly pursuing, be indeed the path of justice and safety, they who have so pertinaciously trodden it must require all the consolation of conscious rectitude for the almost uniform unpopularity which their mediocrity has secured to them.

The Regent's address on proroguing Parliament [July 13th] admitted the relapse of the manufacturing districts into distress, and complained, as before, that seditious advantage was being taken of social calamity. There had, in truth, been wide-spread suffering in those parts, from want of employment and dearness of food, and some striking political demonstrations. Fifteen thousand Manchester spinners had been out on strike in the previous summer, and had not returned till after an unfortunate collision with the military, and several arrests. In the spring, meetings of distressed operatives were held at Glasgow, Ashton-under-Lyne, Leeds, Stockport, and elsewhere, at all or most of which political and industrial questions were mixed up. Sir Charles Wolseley, a Staffordshire baronet, "an honest but not very wise man," made his debut at the Stockport meeting. At the Chester assizes an indictment was found against him for the speech he then delivered; but before his arrest Birmingham had had its great meeting, and elected him its "legislatorial attorney and representative." Meetings at Manchester, and all the principal towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, then unrepresented, appointed delegates to a great reform union, and took a pledge to abstain, as far as possible, from articles paying customs duty or excise. Female democratic clubs also began at this time to be established. What was still more alarming, the sedentary artizans had taken it into their heads that military exercise would at once benefit their health and enable them to muster with order and grace at their political gatherings. A disbanded soldier or old militia man was to be found in every village; and through May, June, and July, parties might be seen in the morning and evening twilight "going through their facings" on the roads and moors. That these parties were invariably unarmed, practised without the slightest concealment, and usually on their way to and from the factory, is presumptive proof of their harmless intentions. But the county magistracy—to whom such towns as Manchester, in the eye of the law villages, were subject; and who were exclusively landowners and clergymen—took alarm, and communicated it to the Government. Down came circular letters from Lord Sidmouth, and a proclamation from the Regent against legislatorial attorneys, military training, and seditious meetings. A pretext for the prevention of the meetings was found in associating them with the drillings. Persons were easily found to swear that they verily believed these latter were intended for rebellious purposes, and were themselves put in bodily fear thereby. The Radicals of Manchester announced their intention of electing Hunt as their legislatorial attorney, but the meeting was forbidden by the magistrates. The Boroughreeve was then memorialized to call a town's meeting on parliamentary reform, but this too being refused, Bamford and his friends convened a meeting for Monday, the 16th of August, in St. Peter's-fields—a tract of ground large enough to contain eighty or a hundred thousand people; and on which now stands the Free-trade Hall, on the exact site of the hustings. Henry Hunt was invited to preside, and the flags and processions in which he delighted were prepared.

The mustering and sudden dispersion of this unfortunately celebrated meeting are thus described by an eye-witness (Mr. Archibald Prentice):—"I saw the main body proceeding towards St. Peter's-fields, and never saw a gayer spectacle. There were haggard-looking men certainly, but the majority were young persons, in their best Sunday suits, and the light-coloured dresses of the cheerful tidy-looking women relieved the effect of the dark fustian worn by the men. . . . The 'marching order' of which so much was said afterwards was what we often see now in the processions of Sunday-school children and temperance societies. To our eyes, the numerous flags seemed to have been brought to add to the picturesque effect of the pageant. Our company laughed at the fears of the magistrates, and the remark was, that if the men intended mischief they would not have brought their wives, their sisters, or their children, with them. I passed round the outskirts of the meeting, and mingled with the groups that stood chatting there. I occasionally asked the women if they were not afraid to be there, and the usual laughing reply was—'What have we to be afraid of?' I saw Hunt arrive, and heard the shouts of the sixty thousand persons by whom he was enthusiastically welcomed, as the carriage in which he stood made its way through the dense crowd to the hustings. I proceeded to my dwelling-house in Salford, intending to return in about an hour or so to witness in what manner so large a meeting would separate. I had not been at home more than a quarter of an hour when a wailing sound was heard from the main street, and, rushing out, I saw people running in the direction of Pendleton, their faces pale as death, and some with blood trickling down their cheeks. It was with difficulty I could get any one to stop and tell me what had happened. The unarmed multitude, men, women, and children, had been attacked, with murderous results, by the soldiery."

This frightful scene was the result of a resolution come to by the magistrates, late the previous night, to arrest Hunt and his friends in the midst of this immense concourse of their followers. Hunt had offered to surrender himself voluntarily; so that their mad resolve can only be attributed to a reckless desire of striking the people with terror. That they apprehended resistance there can be no doubt from the ample preparation they had made to overcome it. They had ready six troops of hussars, a troop of horse artillery and two guns, a regiment of infantry, three or four hundred of the Cheshire yeomanry, and forty of the Manchester—the latter "hot-headed young men, who had volunteered into the service from their intense hatred of radicalism." To wicked recklessness of life they added personal cowardice. Though a lane of special constables was formed from the hustings to the house where they sat, and a line of infantry might easily have been drawn up within that lane, none of them ventured to pass up and serve the warrants they had prepared; but the yeomanry were brought upon the field at a quick trot. They were received with a shout from the multitude, which was certainly intended to express good will, but was interpreted as a defiance. Instantly, the yeomen drew their swords, waved them in the air, and dashed into the dense crowd. The astonished and defenceless mass gave way so far as it could—but necessarily swaying to and fro, the horsemen's ranks were broken, and themselves swamped in that living sea. The commander of the hussars says, that it was at this juncture he was called upon; and that he saw at a glance the yeomen were "in the power of those whom they were designed to overawe." His troop was ordered to the rescue, and though careful to use the backs of their sabres, appalling were the wounds they inflicted. "People, yeomen, and constables," says the officer, "in their confused attempts to escape, ran one over the other; so that by the time we had arrived at the end of the field, the fugitives were literally piled up to a considerable elevation above the level of the field." Even then the havoc was scarcely begun. The brutal yeomen, infuriated at being indebted for rescue to the regular soldiery, wheeled, dashed in at every opening, and struck right and left. "Women, white-vested maids, and tender youths,"—says Bamford, who was on the hustings—"were indiscriminately sabred or trampled on. Few were the instances in which that forbearance was vouchsafed which they so earnestly implored." In ten minutes, "the field was an open and almost deserted space. . . . The yeomanry had dismounted; some were easing their horse's girths, others adjusting their accoutrements, and some were wiping their sabres. Several mounds of human beings still remained where they had fallen, crushed down and smothered." Eight men, two women, and a child, were taken up before night dead, or mortally injured. The wounded had fled, or been carried, by hundreds to their homes.

Among the parties taken into custody on the hustings with Hunt, was the reporter of the (then reforming) *Times*. The news of what had transpired was not kept back from the public by this accident. Gentlemen who had taken no part in the meeting wrote to the London papers instantly, and the tragic news quickly circulated. Intense indignation was excited in all but a few, and the occurrence was generally regretted as a catastrophe where it was not denounced as a crime. The magistrates soon became concerned for the consequences of what they had done, and a private meeting of their friends was got up to thank them in the name of the town; which was immediately met by the protest of four thousand eight hundred inhabitants. The government, after anxious but hasty deliberation, resolved on supporting the magistrates; and on the 21st, the thanks of the Prince Regent for their "prompt, decisive, and efficient measures for the

preservation of the public peace," were conveyed to them by Lord Sidmouth.* But votes of severe censure, and demands for inquiry, were passed by great meetings in London, Westminster, Glasgow, York, Bristol, Nottingham, Norwich, Liverpool, and other large towns, and the county of York. A committee was formed at Manchester, and attended by a deputation from London, to relieve the wounded and defend the imprisoned. Five hundred and sixty cases of serious injury were reported by the committee. And this was only an approximation to the whole truth, for of the numbers of poor creatures who had refused to apply for parish or surgical aid, lest their wounds should be made witnesses against them, many kept back even from the relief committee. One hundred and forty, fourteen of whom were women, had received severe sabre cuts; and a hundred and thirteen other women had been severely bruised by sabre or hoof. Upwards of twelve hundred pounds were distributed among the wounded and their families, and nearly two thousand were expended in the defence of other victims. The three thousand pounds then raised are a pleasing indication of the sympathy existing at the time between the moderate and the radical reforming classes. The gentle forbearance of the cruelly outraged people, whose numerical might was after all overwhelming, and whose vengeance no amount of physical force could have suppressed, was a keen reproach on those who vilified and oppressed them even unto blood. It is infinitely to the honour of the working classes of that day, that their six hundred killed and wounded were smitten down unarmed, and were not avenged by midnight burnings nor private assassinations.

The Government followed up its first resolution by prosecuting Hunt and his fellows; by an *ex officio* proceeding against Sir Francis Burdett, for the letter which he addressed to his constituents immediately on hearing of the affair; by rebuffing with an answer characterised by Earl Grey as "impertinent and flippant" an address from the corporation of London; and dismissing Earl Fitzwilliam from the Lord-Lieutenantship of the West Riding for having taken part in the Yorkshire county meeting. The verdict of a coroner's inquest, which had sat nine times, at Oldham, upon one of the sufferers, was quashed by the Court of King's Bench; and the Lancaster grand jury threw out the indictments preferred against the yeomanry. A meeting at Paisley, in the month of September, was forcibly broken up, and involved that town and Glasgow in a three days' riot. We may add here, that Hunt was put upon his trial, with nine others, at York, in the following March, for sedition—the graver charge of high treason had been first imputed, but was abandoned. Five were acquitted, five found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for various terms—Hunt for two years and a half, Bamford and others for one year. The convicted had good cause, however, to congratulate themselves on the failure of the evidence adduced to prove more than indiscretion in their proceedings on the fatal sixteenth of August;—a dagger-painted banner, for instance, on which much stress was laid, was proved to have taken its device and colour from the inconsiderate haste of its artist. Some of them got, as later victims have done, this great, unintended good from their sufferings—they learnt to distrust vain, pompous, loud-mouthed agitators, and to separate themselves from folly when they could neither control nor neutralize it. Sir Francis was fined £2,000, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Sir Charles Wolseley and a Rev. Mr. Harrison received eighteen months' imprisonment each for their harangues at Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne.

Nor were Ministers content to rest here from their policy of unmitigated repression. Lord Sidmouth took advantage of the declarations of his most unscrupulous supporters to press on the unwilling Premier the immediate assemblage of Parliament, for the adoption of laws that should absolutely suppress the agitation that grew in spite of all attempts to retard it. The Houses were accordingly summoned for the 28th of November. There were immediately laid before them the measures that have become obnoxious by the name of "the Six Acts." They were—the first, "An Act to prevent delay in the administration of justice in cases of misdemeanor;" the second, "to prevent the training of persons to the use of arms, and to the practice of military evolutions and exercise;" the third, "for the more effectual prevention and punishment of blasphemous and seditious libels;" the fourth, "to authorize justices of the peace, in certain disturbed counties, to seize and detain arms collected and kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace;" the fifth, "to subject certain publications to the duties of stamps upon newspapers, and to make other regulations for restraining the abuses arising from the publication of blasphemous and seditious libels;" and the sixth, "for more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies." The arbitrary provisions of these measures may be conjectured from their descriptive titles. They destroyed or suspended every privilege on which Englishmen were accustomed to plume themselves. They introduced the punishment of banishment for libel, and bound down the most moderate political writers under heavy burdens and onerous securities; disarmed the people, and subjected their previously sacred homes to midnight visitations; they restricted the right of petition to the narrow bounds in which it could be exercised without that of public meeting; and necessarily invaded personal liberty as well as political. The Whigs, except the Grenville section, united with the generally-hated Radicals in opposing, at every step, from the Prince Regent's speech to the third reading, these extraordinary measures, but they were passed by majorities of two to one. It is impossible for the Liberal politician of to-day not to echo aloud the deep, indignant groans of the people on whom this yoke of iron was bound.

Having thus provided, as it was supposed, for the increased security of the throne, Parliament adjourned for a few weeks; but within that short interval the aged monarch of the throne had passed away. On the evening of Saturday, January 29, 1820, at Windsor Castle, died King George the Third, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign. Though the event was regarded as quite without political importance—since blindness and insanity had for ten years deprived him of all but the name of King, and his son would but add the title to the power of the sovereign—it could not fail to create a sensation of solemnity; especially as it had been preceded but a week before [the 23rd] by the death of the Duke of Kent—the fourth son of the old King, and the father of our present Sovereign—in the fifty-third year of his age. The succession, however, was no longer in danger;—on the 25th of March previously, the Duchess of Cambridge had given birth to a son; on the 27th, the Duchess of Clarence to a daughter (who died in a few hours); on the 24th of May, the Duchess of Kent to the Princess Victoria; and on the next day, the Duchess of Cumberland to a son. Of the public and personal character of George the Third, it is necessary to speak somewhat at length. On any theory of kingship, it is impossible to award him praise. To be destitute of the "governing faculty," is perhaps rather an advantage than otherwise to a modern constitutional monarch; but for him to possess at the same time strong notions of the royal prerogatives, and an exaggerated sense of responsibility, is a great misfortune to himself and his people. It was this combination of qualities and circumstances which rendered the reign of George the Third disastrous beyond any since that of Henry the Sixth. With no direct power but the negative one of obstruction, he never used that power but to prevent just and conciliatory concessions; while the indirect influence inseparable from his station was always given against the peace of the world and the amelioration of his own people. The loss of the American colonies is universally attributed to his obstinate persistence in a policy condemned by his wisest councillors and the highest constitutional authorities. Twenty years of almost incessant war were owing greatly to his personal animosities, fear, and pride. The protraction over twenty-eight years of the Catholic struggle, with the consequent embroilment of Ireland, and occasional outbursts of vehement bigotry in England, is as directly traceable to his superstitious immobility. Sincerity may justify a man to his Maker, but it cannot avert the complaints and condemnations of a nation from its ruler. It is customary, however, for the eulogists of George the Third to take refuge from these facts in his supposed personal excellences. It is but lately that Parliament was called upon to vote the more readily an extravagant dotation to the family of the Duke of Cambridge, on the ground that he was the son of "the good King George;" and historians are singularly unanimous in testifying, that "as a monarch he was endeared to his people by his private virtues." Comparatively, this is true; but only comparatively. It is generally supposed that he was a model of domestic morality; whereas, he was either a seducer or a bigamist. When Prince of Wales, he abducted one Hannah Lightfoot, a Quakeress; and it is asserted, that he was married to her at Kew, by Dr. Wilmot, in the presence of the elder Pitt. It is certain that he had several children by this unhappy young woman, and that he abandoned her on his marriage with Charlotte. The law which forbids members of the royal family marrying with subjects, or without the consent of the reigning sovereign, was passed subsequently, and at his own instigation. "The domestic history of George the Third," says a writer in the 'Eclectic Review'—a faithful authority on questions of English history—"is one of the most awful that ever befel a monarch. The consequences of concealing his first marriage were terrible to his peace of mind, and to that of more than one of his children; and in this fact we are to seek for the true causes of the overthrow of his intellect. It is not common for virtuous parents to bring up a whole family of licentious profligates; and yet what family ever exhibited such a troop of the most shameless and sensual ones as that of George the Third? He saw his sons seduce and abandon one woman after another, and he could not reprimand them; for he knew his own story better than they who now act the historian seem to do. It is high time, however, that history should speak the truth; and the highest praise that can be allowed to George the Third is, that having married two wives, and living before the nation as a bigamist, he was at least faithful to one of them. But he set before his children a fatal example, which they only too carefully followed." It is from no pleasure in disinterring the vices of kings, from no splenetic delight in showing rottenness where men have agreed to honour comeliness, that we reproduce here these generally forgotten facts; but from a deep conviction that kings are as much wronged as nations by the system which hedges about the former with temptations, and holds up to the latter false ideals, while it imposes on them oppressive burdens. We shall have to look presently on the King of England arraigning his wife for crimes for which himself was infamous, and persecuting her to the very death;—it is but just even to him to show, that his vices were not all his own, as it is due to public morality to illustrate from the life of George the Third, that the sins of youth are visited on the hoary head, and transmitted even with a crown.

W. W.

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* Amidst the indignation which prevailed, considerable amusement was created by the issue of the following remarkable circular:—

"Whitehall, November 6, 1819.

"My Lord,—Having been informed that there are *laying* about throughout the kingdom, especially in the maratime part of it, a great number of cannon, which are private property, a considerable *part* of which *were* formerly used in merchant's ships, I beg leave to call your lordship's attention to this subject; and to request that you will direct the magistrates under your lordship's charge, to make the necessary inquiries within their respective districts, and if any gun of this description should be found therein, that they will cause immediate steps to be taken, with the consent of their owners, for rendering *them* useless, or for removing *them* to a place of security. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,

"H. H, Lieutenant of——." "SIDMOUTH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The most interesting, and not the least important event of the week, is the publication, in the *Constitutionnel*, of a vigorous sketch of the late crisis, by Lamartine. He begins by pitying the "buffoonery" of parties, calling themselves Republican, going to accept their ballot-ball from the hands of avowed friends of the House of Orleans. He traces the history of the coalitions of 1829, 1838, and 1848, which destroyed the Governments of Charles X. and Louis Philippe. Auguring the same destructive results from the present coalition, which counts among its leaders the very same names of Thiers, Berryer, Dufaure, he says, "Two or three days ago all was calm, credit, work, trade, hope. But this did not suit the game of the enemies of the Republic. They wanted a storm; but for a storm you must have a cloud. Their cloud was the Committee of Permanence."

Ah! you have only to open the minutes—they are a *chef d'œuvre* of sagacity and solicitude; from each page there arises an odour of police from the hands of such or such subalterns; there are gossippings put into reports, half confidences, night patrols; the phantoms of an autumn evening seen by the fireside. One had heard say, another had fancied he had seen, this one imagined that he had suspected, that one was surprised not to have remarked; such a one felt the necessity of calling on the conspirator, the Minister of War, to ask him frankly if he were not conspiring—another to make him promise to give nothing more than the simple ration to soldiers thirsty from the march; another to wait patiently for the coming review, to ascertain, if really, yes or no, the Republic will that day be confiscated—determined, no doubt, to denounce the conspiracy after it should be accomplished; in short, things that are really prodigious in keenness, tact, logic, and sagacity. And all ends by the famous assassination. . . . Here, then, was the cloud all charged. Now for the storm. Well, at a moment when the country was in the enjoyment of supreme tranquillity, eight or ten active, able, eloquent leaders of the Orleanist party blaze out in sudden rage against the executive government for its audacity to exercise its constitutional prerogative. They dart to the tribune like Mark Antony at the death of Cæsar, and raise the cry of the country in danger. Off they go into their bureaux to appoint a committee of public safety. And the poor dull Republicans of the tiers-parti rush into the snare like oxen to the slaughter-house. The committee proposed a resolution, which was a rupture between the two constituted powers that made up the Republic. He opposed the resolution in common with 285 others, and he was hooted right and left for his pains. A general (supposed to be Bedeau), to whom he was always in the habit of listening with attention, walked up and down in the corridors of the Chamber, while he (M. Lamartine) was speaking. Another of those gentlemen who shake their fists at ideas and shrug their shoulders at convictions, assailed him with one of those apostrophes which cut short all speaking. He descended deafened from the tribune. A consummate orator, the spoiled child of coalitions, made once more with the highest and most charming variations his decennial speech of the four coalitions. Changing the name of the King into that of the President, he caught up the Republicans, hushed, dandled, caressed, fascinated them, and led them off to the snare to the sounds of that flute which gave the tone to the popular orators of the time of the Gracchi. "L'empire est fait," he cries out; and when the charmed Republicans have got their feet into the coalition, he drew the cord. I, says M. Lamartine, tell you "Le tour est fait." Now they had to choose between the dictatorship of the President or a royalist convention. Such was the pass to which these precious pretended republicans of the tiers-parti had brought the republic. Finally, M. Lamartine ascribes all the evils from which France has suffered for five-and-twenty years to two parties. One, he says, is the party which kicks away the ladder by which it gets into power, and leads the press and parliament to the assault of the Government when they are no longer at the head of it. The other is that small fraction of the Republican party, which takes its name from a newspaper (the *National*).

The eloquent writer, with several Republicans, dined yesterday week with the President. That a large proportion of the French public are in sympathy with them and the President, is indicated by the decided rebukes administered to several representatives, who voted in the late majority, by their constituents. It is feared by the President's best friends, that he will use his present popularity to insist on a dotation bill: it was said, in fact, that such a measure would be presented on Tuesday (yesterday).

A squabble has recurred in the Assembly on the great question of the rights of labour. It will be remembered that Louis Blanc was able to procure nothing more from the constituent Assembly than the institution of a commission of inquiry into the condition of agricultural and other industries. A list of 29 questions was addressed to each of the justices of the peace of the 2,847 cantons of France; and in each canton a committee, composed of an equal number of workmen and masters, was formed to draw up answers to the questions proposed by the committee of inquiry. More than 2,000 cantons sent in their reports. A legislative committee having been appointed to present an analysis of these numerous documents to the Assembly, has just reported, by the pen of M. Lefebre-Duruflé, that the fruits of this inquiry, pursued throughout the whole territory of the Republic, for the space of three years, are worth nothing, and that the committee has nothing better to propose than to bury the 2,000 reports of the cantons in the archives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This singularly impotent conclusion called out on Thursday from the ranks of the Mountain a genuine champion of the working classes, himself a son of toil, a mason, named Nadaud, representative for the department of Creuze. The tone of conviction which rings out clear from the breast of an orator who has lived among the facts to which he bears witness, won for M. Nadaud, in spite of much interruption, more attention on the whole than would have been accorded to the most eloquent of his party.

In France, he said, there were 18 or 20 millions of workmen, the pittance of whose labour sufficed not for the support of their families, and in the face of this great fact they were told at the end of an inquiry of three years, that nothing could be done for the alleviation of their lot. To conceive the misery which weighed on the working class, he would ask them to ponder on the statement of M. Blanqui, that out of 21,000 poor children born in Lille, only 1,000 reached the age of adults. The report of M. Lefebre-Duruflé was the brother of that of M. Thiers' on public assistance, and of M. Montalembert on the observance of Sunday. It proved the impotence of the legislative majority to devise the least remedy for the greatest social evils. The revolution was taxed with having bred the distress of the working classes. This was an inversion of the truth. During thirty-five years all the governments which had succeeded one another in France had set up the example of gross scandals and deep immorality. (Left: "Stockjobbing!" Right: "Luxembourg!" "Hotel de Ville!") If they were to set one-half of France to coerce the other half, they would not maintain the existing order of things. Let them look out of that hall into the forges, the factories, the farms, the mines, where their brother men were expending their strength to buoy them up in affluence before they earned for themselves what was strictly necessary for existence. And, after sifting all France with their commission of inquiry, M. Lefebre-Duruflé had nothing better to propose than to throw the records of the grievances of labour into the catacombs of the ministry. But what consoled the working classes for the insults [great noise]—which had been systematically heaped on them since the revolution of February by the organs of reaction in the press and the tribune, was the spread of social doctrines which characterised our epoch, and the hopes of proximate emancipation. The idea of an inquiry on the subject of labour had been started under the monarchy, but owed its realization to the revolution. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Sauzet, had said in 1844, that the Chamber was not there to provide workmen with work, and not a single protest had been raised against this assertion from the benches of the Right. A deputy of the Left, M. Ledru Rollin, had then procured the signatures of 400,000 workmen to a petition for instituting an inquiry into the state of the working classes. He supported this petition in the tribune, and although there was at that time an immense number of workmen at Paris thrown out of employ, no attention whatever had been paid to it. Thus the government of July had lost the hearts of the workmen; and when it fell, not a workman's arm was lifted in its support. When the Consituent met, Louis Blanc had proposed a Ministry of Work; but this idea had been rejected. The parliamentary majority, with all the resources at their command, with all the offices in the State filled with their men, had done nothing for the interests of labour, and if they remained in office ten years longer they would still turn in the same barren circle of worn-out expedients. The liberty of work was inscribed in the 13th article of the Constitution; but this was a mockery so long as the Government lent to the masters the support of the public force, when the right of coalition was judged as a crime, and the workman who freely debated the conditions of his salary was brought before the tribunals. The civil code, that fortress of the *bourgeoisie*, was as unjust as the institutions of the middle ages; and the *parvenus* of our day, the stock-jobbers and exchangers, were much less humane and charitable than the nobles of the old time. M. Nadaud then reviewed the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly on unwholesome lodgings, relations between masters and workmen, *caisses de retraite*, and proved that none of them more than scratched the surface of the question. He claimed the principles of freedom of association, which he thought could alone enable workmen to compete with machinery. He quoted a succession of economical writers from the ranks of conservatism, who dwelt upon the social cancer of pauperism and its political danger. He said that the revolution of February had been a social and not a political revolution. He told the occupants of the opposite benches that they were all issued from the *tiers etat parvenus* of the revolution of 1789, who, after leading the people through three successive revolutions, and marching it for personal ambition over all the battle-fields of Europe, treated the poor much worse than the nobles they had displaced. He then drew a picture of the evils of competition, which screwed down the workman's wages. The cure for pauperism was the increased production and fairer distribution of wealth.

Such is the outline of a really extraordinary speech. The demand it so ably sustained—namely, for the production of the communal reports—was refused; as was a motion by Emile Girardin for placing on the orders of the day a report on public assistance prepared by M. Thiers in 1849. Another stormy scene ensued on this demand, some denying the existence of such a report; and, when that was established, MM. Arago and Piscatory came to very sharp words as to the cause of its suppression. Meanwhile, the Minister of the Interior had telegraphed to Lille for some information respecting Nadaud's extraordinary allegation. Blanqui wrote also to the papers; and it came out that Nadaud has confounded Lille with Manchester!—a surgeon in the former town making the statement in reference to the latter.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

The insurrection in the canton of Berne has been successfully repressed, but it is thought that it was but a prelude to a more violent and concentrated opposition on the part of the Bernesse Radicals. According to the Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, the refugees, French, Poles, Germans, Italians, &c., who had been sent into the canton of Vaud, have all returned to Geneva and its neighbourhood, where Mazzini for some time past has been actively engaged in the recruiting service of the revolution. "He has money in abundance; but it is certain that these resources do not proceed, as had been absurdly stated in some of the Paris and Swiss Socialist journals, from the English clergy 'out of hatred to the Pope,' but rather from rich families in Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Numbers of men—the far greater part refugees—are recruited, receive pay in advance, and are regularly draughted off to England, whence a part of this new expedition will set out. A considerable sum is set apart for the purchase of arms also in England. And these calculations seem to be made as if the certainty existed of completing the preparations for again lighting the flame of civil war over the whole of the Italian peninsula. The expedition, when sufficient in numbers and equipments, will not proceed in the first instance to any part of the Roman territory. Mazzini has evidently no desire for his army to risk an encounter with the French army of occupation. Some part of the Neapolitan territory will probably be the point selected at first. It is calculated that in the first encounter any portion of the Neapolitan troops that may oppose the 'army of liberation' will be worsted; and that is to be considered as a signal for the simultaneous rising of the patriots of Italy. On the other hand, Garibaldi is expected from New York with two vessels full of volunteers, most of whom have served in Mexico. He has given out that he is proceeding to London, but it is believed that his real destination for the present is Tangiers, and from that point, when the opportune moment arrives, he will try to effect a landing in Naples. All these proceedings are perfectly well known to the Austrian Government, as well as the names of those of its Italian subjects who have, either voluntarily or otherwise, contributed to the Mazzini loan; and, if the information received may be trusted, the Austrians are determined to enter and occupy the Swiss territory in the spring, in order to put an end once for all to this state of things."

SPAIN.

The new Ministry have already discovered that their promised retrenchments are not so easily effected; and the rumours of another Ministerial crisis are very prevalent. Besides other difficulties, they are personally repugnant to the Queen, who, so far from yielding to their desires, has thwarted them on almost every occasion in which they have wished to oust the creatures of the fallen Ministry and replace their own friends. Queen Christina is striving to have a Ministry devoted to her. Her assiduity at the Palace is noticed by all. Her royal daughter spends almost every night at her mother's residence, where a joyous party assembles to pass the evening in those diversions in which the young Queen delights. In this manner the wary Queen-Mother gradually regains that influence which Narvaez thought he had destroyed for ever. A curious incident occurred at a family ball given by the Queen-Mother. Pena-Florida, a member of the Gonzales Bravo Ministry, is subject to intervals of mental alienation. Although not invited to the ball alluded to, he presented himself in full uniform, and walking up to the young Queen, informed her in a loud voice, that it was already time she was introduced to her ancestor, Charles the Fifth; and that he, for his part, intended to levy 20,000 negroes, dressed in red, as a body-guard. The Queen, without being disconcerted at this abrupt address, told him to go and levy them without loss of time. The unfortunate man then bowed himself out, and was conducted home.

GERMANY.

There is no reporting progress from Dresden. The *Daily News* correspondent says, that in the first commission, for the choice of a federal head for the confederation, three votes out of the ten are opposed to the plans which are before it. These three votes are those of the two principalities of Hesse and Saxe Weimar, whose opposition alone has delayed the report of the first commission. As yet, there is no prospect of their opposition being overcome; and, unless other events intervene, it will receive the support of the majority when the report at last makes its appearance before the general assembly. The second commission is engaged in the quarrelsome discussion of questions of internal administration. The result, then, which the 34 plenipotentiaries have obtained during the month which has so rapidly past, is in reality nothing more than those long protocols, and the conviction that the unanimity necessary to re-establish the confederation is not to be gained in the conferences. The German princes will have to make the humiliating confession to their subjects, either that they cannot, or that they will not restore the union which united all Germany into one great political body. Under these circumstances, there can be very little doubt that the provisional central power organized at Dresden, ostensibly to meet a sudden emergency, is really a plan for superseding the conferences, and the provisional character of the institution is a mere pretext. The Zollverein Congress will meet at Wiesbaden.

Two thousand Austrians have entered Hamburgh. The municipality objected to their town being thus saddled with a garrison, but Prince Schwarzenburg overruled. It is said that in diplomatic circles the necessity of making Rensburg a Diet fortress has been much insisted on, in order finally to extinguish the jealousies of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark on this subject. It is already in the occupation of Austrian and Prussian troops.

The Prussian Constitutionalists have celebrated the birthday of Frederick the Great, as a set-off to the king's recent celebration of the birth of the empire. One of the orators read a passage from Frederick's will—another said:—

King Frederick William III. said in his manifesto of 1706: "The rights of nations are above all treaties." By this sentiment this real king wielded a power unknown to mere common princes—the power of the people. The Prussian people remain still, awaiting what is to come. They know now as well as in past times how to suffer. They remain faithful to the constitution and the laws. But there will come a time when they will again say with their king, "The rights of nations are above all treaties."

The same party has triumphed in the re-election of Count Schwerin to the presidency of the hambers.

Another conspiracy in Vienna has been discovered, so extended in its ramifications that even part of the garrison were implicated. The 4th of March was fixed for a general outbreak. Seventy persons, students, citizens, and officers on half-pay, have been arrested. Three battalions of the garrison have been sent to the provinces. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of those persons who attempt to mislead the soldiers. The Austrian press is not allowed to notice these facts.

THE EAST INDIES.

The Overland Mail has arrived with despatches from Calcutta up to the 21st of January. Sir W. Gomm and Sir G. Grey had superseded Sir C. Napier and Sir W. Cotton. The farewell address of Sir Charles to the Bengal army is written in very severe terms: he taxes the officers with being generally in debt, and with being, in plain terms, a set of gambling spendthrifts—Sir W. Gomm's, on assuming the command, a sound and sensible one. A horrible scene occurred at the execution of four Kojahs convicted of murder. The rope by which one was suspended broke, and the wretched man fell strangled and nearly senseless to the ground. He was, upon this, carried into the jail, and every means *humanely* resorted to to bring him round, for the purpose of being re-hung, a ship doctor having volunteered his services on the occasion! When brought to so far as that he could sit up against the back of a chair, his head hanging on his breast, he was carried up to the drop, and there a second time cast off sitting in the chair.

An unfortunate ship, "Rustomjee Cowasjee," was dismasted in a gale near the coast of China, and while she was in that state the pirate junks boarded her, and murdered all hands, except the boatswain and second mate, who were reserved to navigate the ship. They escaped shortly after, and arrived safely in Hong-Kong. Her Majesty's brig "Serpent" was sent in search of the pirates immediately, but returned without having seen them.

AMERICA.

We have intelligence from New York by the steam-ship "Pacific," to the 2nd ult.; she was delayed thirty hours by ice. A spirited scene took place on the floor of the Senate, on occasion of a petition presented by Mr. Hale for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; numerous petitions praying for the repeal of the law were referred to the Committee on Territories. A bill has passed the House for cheap postage, providing for a uniform rate of three cents per half ounce. The information transmitted to the United States Government by the American Minister at Rio, in regard to the traffic in slaves in Brazil, under the American flag, has been made public. It appears that about 45,000 negroes have been imported into Brazil during the past year, and that the scandalous traffic is still continued to a great extent. A very considerable portion of this trade is carried on in American-built vessels, and in spite of every effort made by the American Minister at Rio, the flag of the United States is still used by the illegal traders in human flesh. It has been found impossible to enforce the Brazilian statutes on the subject, the authorities charged with their execution, almost without exception, conniving at the traffic, and silently acquiescing in the violation of the laws they had sworn to support. The correspondence on the subject with the American Minister to Brazil has been referred by the Senate to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution was presented by Mr. Clay, instructing that Committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting more efficient measures to prevent American vessels and seamen from engaging in the African slave-trade. The Mormons, in the Utah territory, have defined their position on the subject of slavery. Several persons in the Valley of the Salt Lake, from the Southern States, have their slaves with them. If the slave chooses to leave his master, there is no legal power by which he can be retained. If he prefers to remain with him, no one is allowed to interfere. Another fire has taken place in San Francisco, destroying property to the amount of 75,000 dollars; but, by the strenuous exertions of the citizens, was extinguished without further damage. The cholera has been subsiding for some time past, and has now almost entirely disappeared. The miners continue to receive a good return for their labours. The diggings are still rich, if not inexhaustible. Several silver mines, which promise to be of great value, have been discovered. A number of the inhabitants are now returning to the Eastern States, having satisfied their ambition in the pursuit of a fortune. The citizens have decided on establishing the seat of government at Vallego, a city laid out on the Bay of San Francisco, about twenty-five miles from the city of San Francisco. A Spanish speculator offers to give the State 156 acres of land, divided into the necessary grounds for the Government buildings, University, charitable institutions, &c., and to expend in the erection of twenty-five public buildings a sum of 370,000 dollars within two years. A calamitous fire took place at New Orleans on the 18th inst., destroying the magnificent St. Charles Hotel, the most celebrated public-house in the Southern states, together with two churches, and several other buildings. The total loss is estimated at not less than 500,000 dollars. Henry Long, the fugitive slave, who was surrendered by the U.S. Commissioner of New York, to the claimant for his owner, was sold at Richmond, Virginia, for the sum of 750 dollars. A bond was given by the purchaser, that he would remove him to the South.

We (the *New York Tribune*) have dates from Jamaica to January 11. The cholera was still raging with great virulence in the different parishes. The merchants of Kingston have made arrangements to supply, by sailing vessels, the deficiency caused by the discontinuance of the royal steamships between Jamaica and the Main. The Bishop of Jamaica has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of the island. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at St. Thomas, Bermuda, on the 19th of December, but no damage was done.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Hungarian Prisoners.—The following is an extract, given by the *Daily News*, from a letter dated Kutayah, the 2nd ult.:—

Our imprisonment becomes daily more oppressive. I am shut up with my family in the barracks, surrounded by sentinels. Under pretence of guarding us against fire, they post several soldiers in the garret, from whence they spy every one of our movements, even in our room.

Do what you can for our liberation, or at least that my wife may be liberated, for they detain even her.

Bem died at Aleppo. This is sad; but it seems that they wish to bury us all. Till now I have endured everything with the greatest patience, in order not to annoy the Turkish Government; but now I fear that their intention is a bad one; they oppress us every day more and more. To-day they made an attempt to deprive us of our kitchen, and offered to provide us with our daily meals. I opposed this measure energetically, but I do not know with what success.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has adopted the treaty of commerce and navigation with France, and the treaty concerning literary property.

The Chamber of Commerce of Frankfort has unanimously chosen M. Philippe Elisson, a member of the Jewish religion, to a vacant seat—the first time a Jew has been elected a member of that body.

Shakspeare's "Henry IV." was given at the Burg theatre at Vienna, on the 17th ult., with great success. "Coriolanus" was under rehearsal.

The following is a singular instance of the strictness of the Roman censorship. In an opera of Verdi's, recently acted, a lover, on hearing his mistress sing behind the scenes, is made to exclaim, "Oh, che voce angelica!" But the censors, considering that a pretty girl ought not to be compared to an angel, have inserted "armonica" for "angelica," a modification which was received with hisses by the public, who knew what the original words were.

A change has taken place in the passport system in Prussia, as it affects English travellers, who will no longer be allowed, as heretofore, to enter Prussia with Belgian or other foreign passports, but must provide themselves with passports in London from the Foreign Office or the Prussian Consulate.

M. Leopold Ranke, the German historian of the Popes, has discovered at the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, a manuscript portion of the memoirs of Cardinal Richelieu, which up to the present time has been regarded as entirely lost.

A Cremona paper states that a very splendid picture by Raffael has been discovered. It represents the Virgin adoring the infant Jesus, St. Joseph standing at a distance.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the arbitrators appointed by the Austrian Government and that of Nassau to settle the question as to the liability of Prince Metternich to pay taxes to Nassau for the estate of Johannisberg, have decided that it shall be taxed from 1851, and moreover ordered that a sum of 7,000 florins advanced for the Prince shall be reimbursed by him.

The total population of the kingdom of Sweden is estimated at 3,533,200: viz.—1,842,400 males, and 1,690,800 females. On the 1st of January, 1846, the population was 3,316,902, so that the increase in the last five years has been 216,298, or six per cent.

Mr. Maclise, R.A., has received his diploma, or letter patent, as the document is styled, creating him a foreign member of the Royal Academy of Arts, at Stockholm.

The Secretary of the United States Navy had given notice that the frigate "St. Lawrence" would be in readiness to sail for London on Saturday last, with articles for "the world's fair."

The Miracle of the bleeding picture at St. Saturnin is authoritatively pronounced a mere piece of trickery; the commission appointed by the Archbishop of Avignon to examine into the matter has reported that it is not a true miracle.

A modification of the French passport system has been made, by which passengers to and from London and Paris *viâ* Boulogne are enabled to dispense entirely with passports. Travellers intending to proceed from London or Paris into the provinces are still required to provide themselves with these documents.

During the year 1850, the number of persons killed by steam-boat disasters in the United States was nearly 700, and about half that number more or less severely wounded. The number of accidents was 117, and the amount of capital destroyed over one and a half million of dollars.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

Mistaken Identity.—It will be recollected that in our last was noticed the case of Mr. John Goldsmid, in which the verdict of the jury imputed gross perjury to the witnesses for the defence. The defendant was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months; but immediately after the trial, Messrs. Lewis, of Ely-place, who defended Mr. Goldsmid, having, from the instructions they had received, felt confident of his innocence, proceeded to obtain evidence in addition to that given at the trial, with the view of laying the whole body of testimony before Sir George Grey. Assisted by the efforts of Mr. Goldsmid's family, and numbers of his friends, his solicitors produced fifteen declarations upon the subject, and forwarded them to the judge who tried the case. While this was in the possession of Mr. Serjeant Adams, the innocence of Mr. Goldsmid was placed beyond all doubt by the appearance of William Hoggins, the person who had, as was stated, committed the assault, and who came forward to take upon himself the responsibility, and to relieve the individual erroneously charged from the imputation against him. Mr. Serjeant Adams, immediataly upon hearing the statement of Mr. Hoggins, and Messrs. Lewis having reduced that statement to a declaration on oath, addressed the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the result was, that within half an hour of the presentation of the document on Thursday, Mr. Goldsmid was liberated from custody with a free pardon—the pardon being, of course, a mere form, but necessarily arising in the present state of the law, from the fact that the verdict of the jury was "Guilty."

Threatening the Lord Chief Justice.—At the Bow-street Police-court, on Wednesday, Thomas Bates, formerly hall or under-butler to the Benchers' Society, Temple, was charged with having sent threatening letters to Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who, when Treasurer to the Temple, four years ago, had dismissed the man for repeated drunkenness. Other letters of a similar character had been sent to Lady Jervis, Lord John Russell, and several members of Parliament. The prisoner was ordered to enter bail, himself in the sum of £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace, and particularly towards Sir John Jervis, for the next six months. Not being prepared with sureties, he was locked up.

Action for Libel.—In the Bail Court, on Thursday, Sir F. Thesiger asked leave to file a criminal information on behalf of the Rev. W. H. Clarkson, a Wesleyan minister, against Mr. Kaye, the proprietor and publisher of the *Wesleyan Times*. The rev. gentleman has been accused, by a girl lately in his service, of being the father of her illegitimate child, and the *Wesleyan Times*, acting on the belief that the girl's statement was correct, or at least demanded thorough investigation, had referred to the subject on several occasions, using such language as this:—

We might mention instances by the dozen in which travelling preachers, who had compromised themselves by immoralities which the Conference was induced to regard with leniency, have been sent, without passing through any purgatory, to another circuit, there to undertake, without hesitation or delay, the "hazardous responsibility" of administering the Lord's Supper, and perhaps, the much more "hazardous responsibility" of preaching "entire sanctification" to others. Is not every Methodist in the United Kingdom able to name at least one man who is at this present time doing every duty that falls to a travelling preacher, with the strongest accusation that a woman can bring against a man hanging over him? And if we should affirm that one of the highest official posts in our connexion is filled by a man, whom, perhaps, a score of witnesses could prove to be an habitual drunkard, would any reader be at a loss to mention his name?

The application was at once granted.

Liability of Literary Institutions. — Lord Campbell has given judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Royal Manchester Institution, which claimed exemption from paying poor-rates. The institution was established exclusively for scientific and artistic purposes, but Lord Campbell said, that although the object was very laudable and right, yet "the court could only look upon the society as a club of 600 gentlemen associated together for their own amusement, and, therefore, not entitled to the exemption given by the act." There were soirées, concerts, and balls; and among the members were M.P.'s, baronets, barristers, and the richest of the Manchester merchants. The court hoped the society might long flourish, "paying its poor-rates."

Committal of Mr. C. Mathews.—At the Westminster County Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Mathews, lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, was committed to prison for fourteen days for contempt of court. An order for payment to "a fashionable bootmaker" was made some time ago, but was neglected by Mr. Mathews; and on Wednesday he was absent when called upon to show cause why he had not paid the amount.

Death of a Notorious Swindler.—At the Lambeth Police-court, on Wednesday, it was announced to Mr. Elliott, the presiding magistrate, that at eight o'clock that morning, Frederick William, *alias* Captain Routledge, who has been in custody for the last fortnight on various charges of extensive swindling and fraud, departed this life at Horsemonger-lane Jail. On Tuesday evening, Routledge sent for Mr. Games, his solicitor, to make his will. That gentleman's clerk waited on the deceased, and received his instructions relative to his will, and it was arranged that Mr. Games should wait on the deceased at nine on the following morning to execut

the deed. At eight o'clock, however, he received a message to the effect that his client was dying, and, though he hurried to the jail, he found, on reaching it, that he had just breathed his last. The charge of which he stood fully committed to take his trial was that of defrauding Mr. Johnson of £213 16s. From the instructions given for his will, it appeared to be the wish of the deceased that his property should be possessed by his son, Arnold Routledge, whom he believed to be at the Cape of Good Hope, and for whose appearance he wished an advertisement should be inserted in the morning papers.

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—METAIRIE *versus* COOKE.—On Tuesday, Mr. Bethell (with whom was Mr. Kinglake), moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Nicholas Wiseman, John Athanasius Cooke, and Edward Norris, from selling or transferring the sum of £7,000 New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Stock, and from receiving the dividends to accrue on the same, and from applying or parting with the dividends of the same stock already received by them. He stated that it was a case in which some Roman Catholic gentlemen had visited a person of the name of Carré, a native of France, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in a few hours, whilst he was at the point of death, procured from him a deed of gift of the principal part of his fortune, for the benefit of certain Roman Catholic priests and establishments. Mr. Rolt interposed, and said that the bill, which was of great length, had been filed on the 18th of this month, and notice of this motion given for the 23rd. Under such circumstances it was of course that the matter should stand over to answer the affidavits. It had been still impossible properly to meet the case, with a due regard to the circumstances. An affidavit, which he now read, stated, that although the utmost diligence had been used, Mr. Cooke's affidavit of the facts of the case, which would extend to 300 folios in length, had not yet been settled, and could not be completed in less than seven days from this time. The case was pressed forward with most undue precipitation, and advantage had been taken, by introducing Dr. Wiseman's name as a party to the suit, to provoke unnecessary animadversion. The defendants required that the motion should stand over, they undertaking not to deal with the fund in the meantime. Mr. Bethell said, that he would take no undertaking, and nothing less than the order of the Court. The property had, in fact, been dealt with since the institution of the suit, and he would trust to nothing but the express injunction of the Court. He submitted that there was nothing to show why the time which had passed since the last seal had not been sufficient for the preparation of the affidavits. Mr. Kinglake denied that the name of Dr. Wiseman had been introduced merely to garnish the case. Dr. Griffiths had been first made defendant, and, the bequest being to the vicar-apostolic or bishop for the time being, upon the death of Dr. Griffiths being known, the suit was brought against Dr. Wiseman, but an offer had been made to him to strike his name out of the proceedings if he would give up his *ex officio* trusteeship, which he had declined. Lord Cranworth said that he thought injustice would be done if he were to hear the case upon the imperfect evidence which the defendants had been able to bring forward in the time which had been afforded them. He did not think they should be pressed so as to be compelled to answer the affidavits in ten days. The Court must, however, be careful in affording time to one party not to do injustice to the other, who had been proceeding with dilligence. The motion should stand over until the second seal of the term, and that the defendants should be placed under the terms of filing their affidavits on or before the 12th of February. The order restraining the defendants from dealing with the stock and dividends in the terms of the notice of motion must in the meantime be made. Mr. Bethell asked that a condition should be imposed that copies of the defendants' affidavits be handed to the plaintiffs. Mr. Rolt observed that the plaintiffs had not, by their mode of conducting the case, entitled themselves to any courtesy at the hands of the defendants. Mr. Bethell said, he asked it as a term to be imposed upon the indulgence of delay being given. The defendants ultimately promised to hand over copies of the affidavits to the other side, and the motion stood over to the 24th of February.

CHURCH-RATES.—In the Bail Court, on Thursday, Mr. Willes moved, on behalf of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bridgnorth, for a rule calling on the justices to show cause why they should not issue warrants of distress to enforce payment of a Church-rate. The justices had refused to issue distress warrants, upon the ground of the alleged irregularity in not putting the amendment. It was now contended, that the case was not distinguishable from "Gosling *v.* Veley." Rule nisi granted.

ADULTERATION OF PEPPER.—At the Court of Inland Revenue, on Wednesday last, Thomas Christie, grocer and tea-dealer, of Whitechapel, was fined £300 for adulterating pepper with rice. Mr. T. Shilston, of Little Pulteney-street, Soho; Mr. E. Shallis, Bedford-place, Commercial-road; and Mr. H. Palmer, Seymour-place, Camden-town, were each fined £100 for similar offences.

A PRETENDED VICTIM TO CATHOLIC PERSECUTION.—Michael Sullivan, from the county of Cork, who about three weeks ago told a story at the Mansion-house about persecution, and touched the sitting alderman's sympathies by declaring that because he happened to go to a Protestant place of worship the priest cursed him, burnt his Bible, and was the cause of shutting his family up in the poorhouse, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Monday, an Irish constable having apprehended him for forgery.

NON-LIABILITY OF RAILWAY ALLOTTEES.—The Vice-Chancellor Lord Cranworth has given a decision on the long-disputed question of allottees which is looked upon as a great relief by many thousands of persons who stood in that position, the broad result of the decision being to leave only the members of the provisional committee in unincorporated or unformed companies liable to pay off outstanding liabilities, and these to be recovered by an action at common law against those who originally gave the orders for work and labour to be done. The decision will go far to render a great many of the orders for winding up this class of companies either nugatory or unnecessary.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER'S JOINTURE.—Lord Campbell, on Saturday, gave judgment in this case against the trustees; the judges being all of opinion that no arrears of the annuity could be claimed subsequent to the 30th of September, 1849.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with their usual attendants, left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, at 12 o'clock on Monday. A Privy Council was held at three; and among the presentations was the plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragu.

LORD LANGDALE will retire from the Rolls almost immediately, and will be succeeded by Sir John Romilly.

MICHAEL GIBBS, Esq., has resigned his aldermanic gown for the ward of Walbrook, which honourable position he has held since the year 1838. It is understood that this determination has been resolved upon principally in consequence of the losses sustained by the litigation in which he was so long engaged with the parish authorities of St. Stephen, Walbrook, as well as by the failure of an eminent builder and contractor: and the Court of Aldermen have passed a vote of respectful leave-taking on that understanding. Three gentlemen are in the field as candidates for the vacant office—namely, Mr. Rothschild (brother of Baron Rothschild), Mr. Travers, and Mr. David Wire; the latter with every probability of success.

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK expired on Thursday evening, the 30th ult., at the town residence of the Earl of Warwick, in Carlton-gardens, after a long and painful illness, aged 65.

SIR F. LAWLEY, Bart., died on Thursday night last, at his seat in Warwickshire, a short distance from Faseley. He was out shooting and apparently in the vigour of health on the Tuesday prior. He was born in 1782. He was a close personal friend of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom he was a great admirer and a staunch supporter. Sir Francis represented Warwickshire in the House of Commons in four Parliaments, but has not taken any active share in politics since the general election in 1835.

CAPTAIN HENRY HOWARD expired on the 29th ult., at his residence, Beauchamp, county of Gloucester, aged 43. He entered the army in 1825, and was on the unattached list since 1833. The deceased was son of the tenth Earl of Suffolk. He formerly represented the borough of Cricklade in Parliament on Liberal principles, but was a Protectionist so far as related to corn.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has received deputations on the paper and advertisement duties, the soap duties, and the tax on carriages. Lord John Russell has received deputations from the Poor-law medical officers, and from the Metropolitan Sanitary Reform Association.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, Lord Stanley, and the other heads of parties, held their usual full-dress dinner parties on Monday evening.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MAIDEN SPEECH.—At the Mayor's dinner at Tamworth on Wednesday last, Sir R. Peel delivered his maiden speech. He began with a fitting reference to his great father's death:—"I now stand in the very place where at a like period last year (and how often in former years!) surrounded by those whom he was wont to call his friends, he, the highest political ornament of his time, your honoured representative, my father, stood. How often has his eloquence charmed you, his sentiments elevated you to a consideration, that in addressing you, his friends, his neighbours, his constituents, and in making public mention of his views on political subjects, his voice would have a far wider range than the limits of this constituency, and that from the walls of this ancient and honoured hall they would be caught up to be repeated from one end of the country to the other, as our guide and encouragement in seasons of despondency, to be borne aloft in our recollection in the spring-tide of our prosperity [cheers]. But a change has come over the scene. Let us improve the melancholy bereavement we have sustained by recognising in it one of the inscrutable dispensations of an all-wise Providence." The young baronet avowed himself a true Protestant and a Liberal Conservative; and sat down, says a local reporter, amidst rapturous applause; "in fact, the matter of his speech, no less than the style of delivery, produced an electrical effect upon the company, and many comments of comparison and remarks of congratulation circulated throughout the room."

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (FEBRUARY).

The simultaneous appearance of the BRITISH QUARTERLY and NORTH BRITISH REVIEWS naturally suggests comparison, which, however, need not be odious, since for literary merit, attractiveness and solid worth, both are deserving of unqualified praise. We doubt, indeed, whether the present numbers can be excelled by either of the elder and more pretenious reviews, while, in steady adherence to Christian principle, they rank far above them.

The BRITISH QUARTERLY has two scientific papers, "The Chemistry of the Sunbeam," and "Quekett on the Microscope." "Bem's First Campaign in Transylvania," and "Egypt under the Pharaohs," are semi-historical. "Buffon—his Life and Writings," ranks under the head of scientific biography. "The States of Central America" is geographical and descriptive. "The Mountaineer of the Atlas" is a romance, having for its hero "the chief of one of the tribes inhabiting the Mediterranean range of the Atlas, who are supposed to be the descendants of the aboriginal white population of Northern Africa." Politics are represented by articles on "the Universities Commission"—"Italy, Germany, and England,"—and "England and the Papacy;"—it is from these last three only that we n quote.

The riter on the Universities Commission, while commending the steps already taken by the Commissioners, says, that "it cannot but strike every one that the commission is, after all, but a compromise; and like all compromises, unsatisfactory." One chief fault of our present Universities is, that there is not enough of admixture of classes and professions. The white neckcloth carries it too hollow:—

"We wish it to be distinctly understood, that what we say on this question we say as Englishmen, more than as Nonconformists. We should seriously deprecate Nonconformist action, as such, in relation to it. Our demand is, that such endowments in our Universities as are truly national, should be made accessible to the whole nation: and that all the privileges and honours of the Universities derived from the authorities of the nation, should be thrown open on the same broad principle. This done, and the liberty to originate Halls and Colleges in the Universities, without tests, being secured, the effect, for a while at least, would probably be to aid, rather than injure, the more aristocratic forms of religious profession among us. But that is a consequence with which we have nothing to do. If modern Nonconformity be indeed so sickly a thing that it cannot thrive, except as such great principles of equality are kept in abeyance, then the sooner it has run its race, and given its place to something more healthy, the better."

The article on "Italy, Germany, and England," is more than vigorous—it is a passionate vindication of the Roman people, and denunciation of both those who have oppressed and have refused to help them. We admire the generous spirit of the writer, but we hesitate to commit ourselves to all that is involved in such passages as these:—

"Were nations liable to any punishment, visible in the persons of their inhabitants, for their conduct towards other nations, the result of the conduct of the English nation towards Italy, not to mention Hungary, in the spring of 1849, should be, that every Englishman now alive should wear the mark of a hot iron on his forehead, or have one of the fingers of his right hand cut off. We protest we are sick of the thought of our national cold-heartedness in all those great opportunities of action for the good of Europe, which God, these three years past, has been throwing before us. If there be one reflection which more than another must necessarily present itself to a right mind reviewing the history of continental Europe during the last three years, it is the reflection of the magnanimity, the honesty, the mercy, the enduring heroism of the chiefs of the party of the movement, as contrasted with the poltroonery, the mendacity, the cruelty, the systematic jesuitism, of almost all the leaders and almost all the advocates of the cause of tyranny. We except no country."

"And England? What of the conduct of England in this same affair? Venial, certainly, as compared with that of France; but still mean, mercenary, and dishonourable! The people of England, it is true, difficult as they are to move in foreign questions, were here sound at heart. As in all our public meetings on the Hungarian question, the voice, the general acclamation was for a war, should that be necessary, in behalf of the Hungarians; so could the whole of the British nation have been polled on the question of the Roman Republic, the instinctive vote of thousands would have been, 'Let us help Mazzini, and deliver Italy.' But among our talking and official men, and in the columns of many even of our liberal newspapers, what was the language in use? The ingratitude of the Romans to their kind and good Pope, who had done so much for them; the preferability of a course of slow and gradual reforms to any revolutionary movement; the dangers of republican government; the chances of a reign of terror,—these were our stock phrases during the progress of the controversy. Fools that we were! The Pope! what had *we* to do with the Pope? Were we not a Protestant nation? Had we not for three hundred years been calling the Pope an old humbug, the man of sin, a triple-hatted chimera, a defunct relic of a rotten past, which it would be for the good of the whole world to see finally and irretrievably swept away? And if so, if these expressions had any meaning for us, with what other feelings than those of joy, and of devout thankfulness, should we have regarded that spontaneous development of Providence which seemed to be achieving the splendid result for us, and clearing the earth of an old and detestable incumbrance?"

"This is not the place to discuss with any degree of speciality the manner in which the government and the people of England should meet the Papal aggression.

With much that has been said on that subject we can have no sympathy. The idea of making this aggression the pretext for reviving a system of pains and penalties against the exercise of the Catholic form of worship, or against the civil co-equality of Catholics with Protestants in this country, is contrary both to justice and to the spirit of the time. But there is one course of procedure in the case, perfectly consistent with the most scrupulous love of toleration, and which all classes of Protestant Englishmen alike, members of the Church of England as well as Dissenters, sceptics and free-thinkers as well as orthodox theologians, may agree to pursue. We may retaliate on the Pope by attacking him in his own dominions. We all profess to regard the Papacy as a chief impediment yet existing in the way of progressive thought and progressive civilization. Let us but act out this belief; let us but resume heart and soul the work of reformation at the point where Luther and Calvin left it; let us continue the struggle which they bequeathed to us against the effete and now putrescent Papacy. Let us swear war against the temporal Papacy as a political institution, and pledge ourselves, in all our diplomatic relations, in all our public literature, in all the methods in which we can exert our collective activity as inhabitants of one of the most powerful countries on the earth—to work for the destruction of the Papal sovereignty of central Italy."

The article on the Papal question is ably and, on the whole, fairly written, though it betrays an inclination to follow the guidance of feeling rather than of sound logic. In place of comment upon the position occupied by the writer, we give one or two passages *in extenso*, in which the subject is discussed in its relationship to Protestant Dissenters:—

"The case, therefore, as it now stands between Romanism and Protestantism, cannot be, and ought not to be, treated upon abstract principles, but upon the circumstances in which the respective parties are placed. The advice which some Dissenters have proffered to their brethren is pithily expressed by the sentence—'*leave them to fight it out*;' which supposes that it is a matter of indifference to Dissenters which shall be victorious. But can this be affirmed? Most certainly it cannot. There appear to us to be altogether but three suppositions, or hypothetical cases, which can be considered in reference to the acquiescence of Dissenters in this movement of the Catholics. The first is, that the Romanists should ultimately gain the victory over the Protestant Church, and step into its place. That, surely, cannot be a matter of indifference to the best and warmest friends of civil and religious liberty. The second supposition would be, that they should obtain ultimately, and perhaps speedily, a pecuniary endowment by the State. That, again, cannot be a matter of indifference to those who condemn all endowments, seeing that it would be a great increase and aggravation of the evil. But besides this, no Dissenter ought to be indifferent to the possible endowment, out of the national revenues, of that most atrocious system of error, priestcraft, and immorality, denominated Romanism. The aggravation of the evil of all endowments must increase in proportion to the moral and religious evil involved in the thing endowed. So that if we *must* have an endowment of religion, let it be of the system least objectionable. Then, in the case supposed—viz., the endowment of both churches, the duty of Dissenters clearly is to keep the evil at its lowest point, and to keep out that which, coming in addition, would prove, and could prove, nothing but an immense augmentation both of our pecuniary burdens and religious errors. Here, then, the Dissenters cannot be indifferent. The last supposition that remains is, that Romanism should neither supersede the Established Church, and step into its place, nor obtain a similar endowment, but just remain where its late move has placed it,—a move, according to its own showing, very considerable in advance of its former position as fixed by the Emancipation Act, and undoubtedly a step in the line of either or both of our former suppositions. Even this, we are inclined to think, should not be a matter of indifference to Dissenters; and just because every advance of this desperate foe to all liberty, civil and religious, ought to be watched and resisted most jealously by those who stand forth as the most ardent friends to liberty. They, above all men, should not be indifferent to the encroachment that has been made upon our national securities against that peculiar system which would involve all Protestants in one general proscription." . . . .

"Already we have gone further than justice demands, or prudence warrants. The relaxation of the reciprocity have been all on one side. Before Catholics can fairly ask for anything more, let them annul their persecuting and immoral canons; let them concede to others the liberty of conscience they ask for themselves. At present they are presuming upon our generosity, and abusing the privileges we have granted them. By their recent act they have braved a law which they have deemed powerless. But no man has yet acquired a legal right to introduce a Pope's bull into this country, much less to divide our kingdom into dioceses, and assert an ecclesiastical government over our people. In the consideration of the whole case, we feel constrained to say, the utmost limit of just and safe toleration to Romanism was reached by the Emancipation Act. Both principle and prudence have been violated by what the State has since done in granting endowments at home and abroad; but now no just reason can be alleged for yielding to any further claims. The ultimatum has been reached, and even greatly surpassed. No Dissenter can sanction all that has been done. How, then, can he consistently remain indifferent to the movement that has been made, and the probabilities—yea, certainties—that if this is made good, it will prove the preliminary to far more serious and formidable demands?"

Did our space permit, we should be glad to transcribe the writer's severe denunciation of the practical dishonesty and unfaithfulness existent within the Establishment, as displayed in the progress of the Puseyite movement, and his reasons for thinking that to the evangelical party in the Church there is no ground whatever for the hope that it or its formularies will be thoroughly purified or amended.

The most interesting articles in the NORTH BRITISH REVIEW are those entitled, "Philip Doddridge;" "Literature and the Labour Question;" "Neander;" "Gold Mines;" "The Social Position of Woman;" and "Sir Charles Lyell's Travels in North America." The biographical sketch of Dr. Doddridge and his friends is admirably drawn; and in its heartiness, and many picturesque and graphic touches, we think we trace the pen of the author of the "Happy Home." The article on labour has for its text, "Alton Locke" and Mr. Mayhew's letters; it is written in a fine spirit, and with much ability. Of the general question, and its influence on literature, the reviewer says:—

"One cannot now take up a French bookseller's list of advertisements without seeing the titles of publications of all kinds and sizes devoted to the elucidation of social questions. . . . The thing, in fact, has become a profession in France. Men of all kinds and of all capacities, men who do not care one farthing about the condition of the people, or about the condition of anybody except themselves, as well as men of real goodness and philanthropy, now write books full of statistics about the working classes, and of plans for diminishing the amount of social evil. And so, too, in this country. The 'Condition-of-England question' has become the target at which every callow witling must aim his shaft. All literature seems to be flowing towards this channel, so that there seems a likelihood that we shall soon have no literature at all but a literature of social reference. Looking at the kind of men that are rushing in and occupying so confidently this ground, where even angels fear to tread, and considering the crudities that are daily promulgated under the shelter of the term Social Science, it requires some philosophy, some power of patiently discerning the silent good in the midst of the noisy evil, to restrain one from throwing aside the whole subject in disgust, and fleeing away to some solitary grove of quiet meditation, where neither the adjective "social," nor the noun "organization," shall ever have leave to torment one more. And not a few men of reverent and delicate minds have, we believe, acted in this manner. Alas! we fear they but imitate the ostrich."

There are some striking remarks on the capabilities and sympathies of the literary class in relation to the questions at issue. Here is a practical suggestion growing out of them:—

"We have already mentioned certain characteristics common both to men of letters and to *prolétaires*, which would make such a combination easy and natural—their common pecuniary *insouciance*, and their common susceptibility of being moved by broad instincts and primary generalities. It is evident, however, that, on the side of the literary man, there would be certain special faculties that would fit him peculiarly for the task undertaken. His trained faculty of expression, for example, would be of incalculable advantage. It is a known fact, that a literary man, called upon to make a report on any question of a technical kind—say a question of drainage, or water supply—will, even though on Monday he may know nothing whatever of the subject, be able, if he is a person of skill, and has access to the necessary materials, to furnish before Saturday a clearer, fuller, and more accurate statement of all that is wanted, than could have been prepared by the united labours for a month of an entire committee of mere men of business. Nor is he to be specially thanked for this. Expression, the arrangement of words and paragraphs, the detection of what precisely is significant, and the method of presenting it to the public apprehension, are arts to be acquired by practice; and the literary man has acquired them. Talk of Government encouragement of literature? Why, the cheapest encouragement of literature a Government could give, would be to select, if not all commissioners of inquiry, at least all compilers of public reports, from among the literary men of the country, paying them reasonable salaries by the year, or according to the work done. Thus a social literature would be organized and fostered; literary men would have a means of support; and pure literature would be left in unerastian freedom to its own development. But while Government postpones or neglects this mode of employing literary talent, literary men must perform the same service on their own account, or in the commercial interest of journalism. In whatever interest they may perform it, it may be asserted that, *cæteris paribus*, they will perform it better than any other class of men whatever. As commissioners of inquiry, in short, and as compilers of the necessary information, men of letters are the class most expressly qualified to take a prominent part in the enterprise of improving the condition of the proletarian order of society. Nor, though their probable qualifications as devisers of remedies may be less marked, is it to be supposed that they would not, in some respects, be superior also in this capacity? Generality of mind, miscellaneous culture, and that power of divining, as it were, the tendencies of the time, which it is in the nature of the literary occupation to bestow, would all help to fit a man for suggesting large and useful schemes of his own, or for criticising those brought forward by others."

We can give in addition but two or three of the concluding passages—

"At what conclusion have we arrived? We have pointed out, as one of the most remarkable signs of the time, the appearance of a literature of social reference, originating in, and then farther promoting, a *rapprochement* between those two extremes of society, men of letters and the working classes. We have examined, and, to some extent, analyzed, the two most conspicuous examples that have been recently furnished in this country of this new direction and intention of literature. And what has been the result? The result has been, that in both cases we have found ourselves conducted by the writers in question to one point—the pronunciation of the terrible phrase, 'Organization of labour;' and the contemplation of a possible exodus, at no very distant period, out of the Egypt of our present system of competition and *laissez-faire*, into a comparative Canaan of some kind of co-operative Socialism. Such is the fact, startling it may be, but deserving to be fairly stated and apprehended. Right or wrong, we believe that this is a true version of the entire voice and aspiration of our current social literature. We have elicited it from an examination of but two examples; but we believe that the most extensive examination would not invalidate it. Collect all the books, pamphlets, and papers, that constitute our literature of social reference; or assemble all our men of letters that have contributed to that literature, so as to learn their private aspirations and opinions with respect to the social problem; and the last word, the united vote will still be,—*The Organisation of Labour on the Associative Principle*. There are, of course, dissentients, but such is the vote of the majority; and, so far as the vote is of value, it may be asserted, that a decree of the literary faculty of the country has gone forth, declaring the avatar of political economy, if not as a science of facts, at least as a supreme rule of government, to be near its close.

"If so, what a contrast there is between the thoughts of our parliamentary and official men on social topics, and the thoughts of the general intellect of the country! Within the parliamentary and official circle we find, with one or two exceptions, nothing but the smallest and most timid order of conceptions—a detritus of old Whig and Tory traditions that never had much in them; without that circle, and dashing against it so as to threaten it with a speedy overflow, is a sea of vague and daring speculation."

Nor must we omit the admirable moral of the whole—

"We hear much of re-organisations of society; we scarcely hear at all among our literary men of the necessity of any inner process of change in the nature of the individual. The Socialism of our day is, in this respect, half brutal; and till it learns to be something else, little that is essentially good will ever be derived from it. It seems to be forgotten, that though man faces a world of visible and palpable conditions, amid which he lives and moves on earth, there is a spirit within him tracing its origin to a far other world, still connected with that world by unseen ducts and chains of golden conveyance, and capable of receiving from it power and sustenance. It is forgotten that all without a man may be set right, and yet all within him may remain wrong. We hear much of improved conditions of life, and of new social forms. We hear little of the new heart and the right spirit. But until these phrases shall be revived in our literature and our public opinion; until the conceptions which they embody shall cease to be accounted illusions of fanaticism, and shall become known and familiar, as representing real and significant facts, all our efforts for the good of mankind must be mean, physical, and partial. If the world is ever really to be ennobled and benefited by the exertions of our professed Social Reformers, the time must come when, not ceasing to advocate their special schemes of external improvement, they shall yet hold in due reverence the immortal truth couched in those divine words, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you.'"

There are some tempting passages in the articles on "The Social Position of Woman," and on Sir Charles Lyell's book; but we are obliged to leave them, with the other papers which we have been unable to notice; viz., "British and Continental Ethics and Christianity," "Rome and the Italian Revolution," and the "Remains of Arthur Hallam."

We can do little more than enumerate the contents of the ECLECTIC REVIEW. "The Royal Academy" is a severely written article on the constitution and working of that body, "a monopoly exercising only an evil influence on English art." "Memoirs of Sir Andrew Agnew" does full justice to Sir Andrew's piety and zeal, but regrets the character of his efforts at legislation, as "producing unfavourable and positively pernicious impressions on many of his contemporaries," by strengthening their irreligious prejudices. "Emigration—its distribution and importance," contains some important statements relative to the causes which direct the flow of emigration into an American, rather than a colonial channel. "A more brilliant accompaniment," says the writer, "of the Exhibition of 1851 could not be conceived, than the promulgation of a wise and beneficent plan of emigration, which should send our multitudinous visitors from the wildest regions back with news of successive swarms being about to come to our full hive to help to fill the earth, and to share in advancing the civilization of its inhabitants." "The Italian Revolution—Mazzini, and Baillie Cochrane," places in juxta-position two very different books. Mr. Cochrane is described as "a conventional coxcomb," and of his work, it is said, "among the most monstrous misrepresentations to which the bitterness of party spirit has given birth in our time, we know nothing that surpasses his libel on the Roman Republic." "If he would become pains-taking and diligent, he might produce fictions which would amuse young ladies at boarding-schools, hypochondriacs, and servant girls; but that a man, designed by nature for this sort of work, should mistake his destiny, and perversely betake himself to politics, is a thing not to be endured in a civilized country." Passing by the papers entitled "Smith's Social Aspects," "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales," "Lord Carlisle and Alexander Pope," "Wuthering Heights, and Agnes Grey," and "The Power of Romanism"—the last-named being, for the most part, a review of recent publications—we arrive at the "Review of the Month," where we meet with a passage which has occasioned us some surprise. After stating that he cannot regard the Papal bull as a purely religious instrument, and quoting approvingly from the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*, the writer says:—

"Taking all things into account, we come, somewhat reluctantly, yet without hesitation, to the conclusion that the Papal bull ought not to be admitted. We would say to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, 'Entertain of the Pope what estimate you please, revere him as your father, receive at his hands the law of your religious

service, trace up your religious orders to him, and recognise as your teachers only such as are invested with his authority and speak in his name. All this you are entitled to do; and any interference, on the part of prince or priest, will find in us as strenuous opponents as in yourselves. But if you go beyond this, and report the reunion of *England* to the Papal see, and arrogate an authority repudiated by our father, and unknown to our constitution, then, we say, you step beyond the province of religion, and nullify your appeal to her protection. While you keep within the limits of the spiritual we are with you, but the moment you exceed these, we admit the propriety of legislative interference. Against such a bull, therefore, as was given at Rome, on the 24th of September last, we protest, while we most earnestly contend for your right to receive, by way of bull or rescript—call it what you please—the decisions and counsels of your spiritual head in all purely religious matters'

"As to the canon law, which Dr. Wiseman tells us 'is inapplicable under vicars-apostolic,' we would not on any account allow of its introduction. It is the very essence of spiritual domination and wickedness, and ought to be abjured by every people who prize and would perpetuate their liberty. What, then, it may be asked, would you have Parliament do? We reply, in few and simple words:—

"1. We would have the bull of September the 24th disallowed, and its reception into this country prohibited, it being at the same time distinctly notified that no interference is contemplated with the appointment of purely ecclesiastical officers of whatever grade.

"2. All appointments under such bull should be forthwith cancelled.

"3. Public officers should be appointed to inspect and report on religious houses, in order to guard against parties being retained in them contrary to their will.

"4. All grants of public money, whether to Maynooth College, or to colonial ecclesiastics, should be immediately and for ever withdrawn."

A month ago the *Eclectic Review* had not apparently reached this conclusion; for turning to the Review of the Month, in the January number, we find the following reply to the oft-repeated inquiry, "What should be done?"—

"In the first place, then, we say, let Protestant Dissenters discard all reliance on mere legislative devices to meet the case which has arisen. Something will, no doubt be done by Parliament; for our statesmen have marvellous faith in the wisdom and omnipotence of their decisions, ... To judge from present appearances we look for little more than an act prohibiting the assumption, on the part of Catholic prelates, of territorial designations. Should it be so, a more ridiculous termination to a great national excitement cannot well be imagined. . . . . Our vocation is to impress on our readers the folly of relying on legislative enactments in such a case. To whatever extent they do so, they will be bitterly disappointed. All history reads an instructive lesson on this point. There are other weapons more congenial to the contest, and to the skilful and vigorous use of these we must address ourselves. It is scarcely necessary to add, that we must be specially careful not to give countenance to the re-enactment of penal statutes. If we are not to rely on legislation for the defence of Protestantism, still less must we permit it to become the agent of persecution to the Catholics. Our principles demand this, and our own interests enforce it."

This, we may add, was written with a full consciousness that "the head of the Church is a temporal prince, and his influence has often been employed to further his political ends." Now we confess that the impression produced on our mind was much more clear and decided in January than it is in February. We should now like to be informed how the reception of the bull is to be prohibited after it has been already received and acted upon?—in what material respect it differs from former Papal documents appointing vicars apostolic in England, and bishops in England and the colonies?—how the appointments under it are to be cancelled without interfering with "the appointment of the ecclesiastical officers?" How is it possible to act on these suggestions without enacting penal statutes? These and similar questions suggest themselves, but we forbear, recommending our readers, in fairness, to read both numbers, and then to reconcile them if they can.

THE most conspicuous article in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is (as we suppose) Sheriff Alison's, on "The Impending Dangers of the Country;" a jeremiad on the threatening aspect of Romanism, consequent on the passing of the Emancipation Act—the influence likely to be exerted on the currency by the influx of gold from California—the weakened state of the national defences—and, above all, the extent of our dependence on foreigners for food, resulting from the action of free-trade. Those who have a liking for this species of malagrowthering will find ample gratification in the various details by which the writer seeks to justify his conclusions; but others will turn with greater satisfaction to the other and more entertaining contents of the number, among which are Sir L. Bulwer's Novel—Harry Bolton's Curacy—Curran and his Contemporaries—and Lord Holland's Reminiscences.

Good as was the first number of the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, the second is better. "Romanism in England since the Reformation" supplies some seasonable information, and, with another article, on De Wette, the German theologian, is superior to the general run of magazine articles. "Christian Evangelization" is written earnestly, and in harmony with the spirit of the times. Readers will perhaps differ in opinion as to the vehicle chosen by the author of "The Bible—a dialogue," for the expression of his sentiments, but the sentiments themselves are of great beauty. "The Connexion of Church and State practically considered" does not answer to its title, and is, we think, wanting in force. "Promise seldom—Fail never," is an excellent and healthful tale for the young. In the "Monthly Retrospect" we find a passage on the subject of the Bible monopoly confirmatory of the view we have already taken:—

"It is, in truth, simple rashness to predict, in the absence of experiment, that competition cannot effect more than a monopoly has done. To mention one only of the many results likely to follow the abolition of all restrictions, we may suggest the probability that not a few of those who are technically known as 'machine printers,' would be glad to employ their power in the slack season in producing work which would yield them simply cost price. The benevolent would also probably supplement the competitive principle, since the gift of stereotype plates to Bible and other religious societies would enable them to produce the Scriptures, or portions of the Scriptures, at the lowest possible cost. Bearing in mind the statement, made on authority, that 'the difference of a single penny in the price of a Bible determines, year after year, whether the word of God is, or is not, to enlighten and to gladden thousands of families,' such considerations must needs have considerable weight; while, based, as they are, upon a solid and unshaken principle, they are absolutely irresistible."

THE BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE has, under the head of "Christ's Religion," a very instructive and ingeniously written article on "The Inscription on the Cross; its three languages, and their lessons." "Peter's Keys and the Pope's Picklock; or binding and loosing," is a keen exposure of the pretences involved in the Confessional, as well as an elucidation of a difficult passage. "The House of Merchandize" furnishes some edifying samples of the mode in which Patronage is bought and sold in the Establishment. Commenting on the act of the Saviour in clearing the temple, the writer says pithily and truly—

"No doubt our Lord was frequently set down as very *harsh* in his conduct, and *pre-eminently bitter in the spirit* exhibited in his *denunciations*. His words were such as cannot be equalled in severity of invective, when dealing with "Scribes and Pharisees, and hypocrites!" who for a pretence made long prayers and for a practice devoured widows' houses. He reserved his mildness and gentleness for publicans and sinners, men who made no pretensions, and confessed their sinfulness.

"This point in our Lord's character has yet to be made prominent in its relation to our present public affairs; and to all reformation and abuses.

"*The grand argument of nearly all defenders of abuses,* IS TO CONDEMN THE *bitterness with which they are exposed:* the point is invariably assumed,—that the reformer is of a bad spirit, and hence he is warned to consider '*the meekness and gentleness of Christ.*' They are never told to imitate Christ's *whip of small cords;* never to imitate his unsparing exposures, and powerful rebukes of *whited sepulchres; serpents, generations of vipers, children of the Devil!*

"This part of our Lord's spirit is ignored; and hence the smooth speaking now required, so contrary to the plain speaking of the gospel. Every expression condemnatory of existing evils, is by their abettors set down for a violation of Christian meekness; so charitable are they in enforcing charity. Men who love abuses become quite warm against the unchristian bitterness which reproves them."

There are two other papers—"The Atheist's Box; or, the Argument of Design;" and "Mind and Matter; their Evidences and Distinctions." There is much suggestive matter throughout the number.

This month's PALLADIUM is as good a number as has yet been issued. There are two reviews—"The Bards of the Bible," and the "Lives of the Queens of Scotland;" and two tales—"Carlington Castle," a Tale of the Jesuits; and "Estelle Souvestre." "Education; what is it?" is comprehensive, and lucidly and chastely written. "Cardinals; their Origin and History," is confined to the giving of some very seasonable information. "Mesmerism in Edinburgh," is a description of, and a commentary on, some recent experiments by one who does "not know what to believe, and what not to believe, in certain departments of this nebulous, but light-bringing science." In a paper on "The Coming Campaign"—a very slight affair—we are informed that a copy of the Bishop of London's recent charge was, by a clever trick, obtained and set up in type; and his lordship alarmed at the possibility of its being published prior to its delivery.

Dr. Kitto's JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE is a valuable work, though more suited to the student than the general reader. A detailed notice of the contents of the present number would occupy too much of our space. The following are the subjects of the articles:—"Nineveh;" "The Jansenists, and their remnant in Holland;" "The Septuagint;" "The Theory of Human Progression;" "Letter and Spirit in the Old Testament Scriptures;" "John Calvin;" "First Lessons in Biblical Criticism;" "On the Interpretation of 1 Cor. vii. 25—40;" "Our Lord's Discourses and Sayings;" "Annotations on the New Testament."

The ART JOURNAL is less rich in pictorial attractions than last month, which, however, was an extraordinary number. Of the general contents, the articles on the management, or mismanagement, of the National Gallery, and the preparations for the Exhibition, are the most important.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE maintains its place as one of the most handsomely got-up and respectably conducted of monthlies. The best articles in the present number are "Triumphs of Steam;" "The Household of Sir Thomas More;" "Biography of Robert Southey;" and "Malta." THE PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL is chiefly occupied by criticism, tales, poetry, and "Annals of Progress" for the month, and is as cheap as any journal of the kind.—HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR supplies an engraving of Thomas Binney—a likeness, but not a happy one. The article accompanying has some descriptive passages, the fidelity of which will be attested by many a metropolitan reader.—LEIGH HUNT'S JOURNAL, with its pleasant gossip on "The Town"—"New Books speaking for themselves"—"Weekly Novelist," and "Talk of the Week," contrives to keep up a character and style of its own amid the throng of journals similar in form, size, and price.—The PEACE ADVOCATE, and THE TEMPERANCE TRACT JOURNAL, are new literary ventures of the editor of the PUBLIC GOOD, and are good pennyworths.

Female Education: its Importance, Design, and Nature considered. By a LABOURER'S DAUGHTER. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

THIS is, in many respects, the best book of the author of the "Pearl of Days." Her heart is in her subject; for years, she tells us, she has had the deepest interest in it, and has desired to engage in this field of Christian labour: this has been her impelling motive in self-improvement, and has given its tone to the productions by which she has now become generally known. Avoiding imitative essay-writing on so wide a subject, she gives her own ideas of the nature of the education by which woman, in every sphere, may become the friend and helper of man. Too often amongst the wealthy, the mechanically "accomplished" child of caprice and pleasure—generally amongst the poor, one whose whole conscious existence is but the *use of hands*—woman, to the fine-hearted sister who speaks here for them, seems "turned aside from her task." The education she asks for "the daughters of the poor"—who are well-remembered and considered by the "labourer's daughter"—as well as for the females of the higher classes, is conceived with reference to the truth, that "woman was made for man; and the moment she begins to live for herself, she does violence to her own mental constitution," and "the *one* object of her existence is not kept in view:"—an education, therefore, for WOMAN,—everywhere in its essence the same, however modified by circumstances in its minor details. Well does the writer reason, that *studies* should bear on *duties;* and, after a rightful reference to the highest of all studies, she turns to the life of womanly duty, having for its two most important features the care of the race in infancy, when *her* knowledge or ignorance forecasts and determines the physical qualities of manhood—and the first direction of infant feeling, and the formation of the waking mind. For these duties the author demands the special instruction of females in the first principles of physiology, and the laws of health and disease; and a serious and comprehensive study of the natural history of the human mind.

The last chapters are very interesting, and likely to be of no slight service to those whose cause the author nobly and warmly pleads. They are entitled, "Education in humble life," and "Influence of ignorance on domestic duty." We cannot deny ourselves the opportunity of extracting and earnestly pressing the consideration of the following remarks, concerning a much-neglected class:—

THE EDUCATION OF FEMALE SERVANTS.

"Viewed in the light of eternity, the education of no one, however humble, can appear insignificant; yet how common is it to hear the instruction of those who are destined to toil through the menial labours of a household, spoken of as if these labours were the ultimate object of their existence; nay, almost as if their duties could be performed as well by mechanical means, as by the voluntary exertions of an intelligent agent. A very little attention to the situation and duties of female servants must convince every one capable of reflection, that moral principle and intellectual cultivation of a very high order must be necessary to their usefulness, respectability, and happiness.

"We need not even glance at the temptations to gross derelictions of duty—such as fraud, falsehood, and eye service—to which servants are exposed, to convince us of this. These temptations surround them on all hands. They arise both out of the circumstances in which they are placed, and from the character of those into whose society they are so frequently cast. They are of a nature likely to overcome every one whose conduct is not habitually regulated by moral principle, or whose mind is not under the influence of intelligent piety. No wonder, then, that ignorant, neglected beings, should fall before them.

"It is only necessary, however, to look for a little at the duties female servants are usually expected to perform, to lead us to the conclusion that they require a superior education to that which they generally receive. Not only does the regularity of family arrangements depend in a great measure on their punctual performance of their duties; the health and safety of the young and the comfort of the sick are entrusted to them; after the day has been spent in toiling for the general benefit of the family they are often called to pass the midnight hours in watching by the invalid; and this, not from the warm impulse of affection, but at

the cold dictate of duty, and urged on by the iron rod of necessity.

"Those alone who have occupied the position of domestic servants can understand what amount of control over natural impulse—what ability to suppress the ready-rising reply to the unjust and often bitter reproach—it is necessary for a servant to possess in most situations, if kindly feeling between her and her superiors is to be maintained. She must be able, too, to await, with calm meekness and humility, a seasonable opportunity for explaining the doubtful circumstance, and removing the unfounded suspicion. She must also have a ready discernment, and a quick, almost intuitive, perception of the wishes of others; together with a cheerful readiness to strain every nerve for their comfort or satisfaction. And after having exerted herself to the utmost to please, she must be capable of receiving reproof with meekness.

"Such are the qualifications necessary for the peace and respectability of domestics in many situations. It is hard to see how the most thorough training in domestic labour can impart them. It is intelligent piety alone that can enable any woman to retain her integrity unsullied, her temper unruffled, and her feelings unsoured, amidst the temptations, annoyances, and daily discouragements of servitude."

We may add that it appears that the author's name is Barbara H. Farquhar: her portrait is prefixed to this volume; a face full of quiet, intelligent goodness. We have a great dislike to the petting and patronizing of authors who may belong to the humble or working classes; it is always dangerous, and often injurious, to their independence and genuineness. We are glad to believe, from the evidence furnished by this book, that Mrs. Farquhar has been unharmed by the "polite and flattering attentions," and so forth, of those in "an exalted position in society." Every one may read this little work with pleasure; and few will find it unable to profit them.

Our State Church: her Structure, Doctrines, Forms, and Character: a Manual of Dissent. By W. R. Baker, Author of "The Curse of Britain," &c. London: B. L. Green, Paternoster-row.

The useful aim of this work is to direct the attention of "the youthful intelligence of the British churches to the enormous evils involved in that singularly-complex institution called the Church of England"—testing its character and pretensions by the truths and precepts of the New Testament—and to imbue the mind with the sound principles of an uncompromising evangelical Dissent. In such a comprehensive design the Anti-state-church question, strictly such, occupies but a subordinate place; as the discussion takes in the whole constitution, doctrine, and discipline of the Episcopal Law-church;—where, however, the particular question to which we allude is treated of, it is, as might be expected from the author, with distinctness, firmness, and conclusiveness. The execution of such a work will be effective just as it comprises fulness of detail without wearisomeness, clear reasoning with practicalness, and searching thoroughness with candour and impartiality. In these qualifications Mr. Baker's work excels. He feels justly that laboured and extensive treatises, in high-priced volumes, are not adapted to the *people*—whose minds, if our principles are to progress, have to be stored with the history, facts, and great decisive points of the controversy between us and the State-church. He has successfully combined condensation with completeness of information, original ideas with the digested results of others' labours, and plainness with a forcible and spirited style. It is a volume we could wish to be in the hands of young people generally; and cannot fail to be helpful to the cause of conscientious and enlightened Dissent. It is a comprehensive and intelligent manual, and contains the pith and point of the whole subject, often attainable only by the study of many volumes of history and dissertation on theological and ecclesiastical subjects; but here presented with the freshness and vitality which independent thinking alone secures. Without implying agreement in every particular sentiment, we heartily recommend it.

The Congregational Year Book, for 1850, *with Almanac for* 1851; containing the Proceedings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and its Confederated Societies for that Year: with Supplementary Information. London: Jackson and Walford.

The features of this excellent and important denominational annual are now too well known to require specification here. It is a work absolutely essential to the study-table of every Congregational minister; and its valuable documents, and carefully-compiled statistics of their body, demand for it the most extensive encouragement and support throughout all the churches of the denomination. The price, for such a mass of matter, is merely nominal: and to justify the continuation of both size and price, it must be sustained by liberal donations to the funds of the Union.

Mrs. C. M. Kirkland writes from England, for *Sartain's Magazine* (U. S.), concerning Queen Victoria, "that she is well-understood to be a person of very limited intellect, not wholly sane at present, and liable to complete aberration as she grows older."

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

The Plain of Philippi.—This plain, between Hæmus and Pangæus, is the plain of Philippi, where the last battle was lost by the republicans of Rome. The whole region around is eloquent of the history of this battle. Among the mountains on the right was the difficult path by which the republican army penetrated into Macedonia; on some part of the very ridge on which we stand were the camps of Brutus and Cassius; the stream before us is the river which passed in front of them; below us, "upon the left-hand of the even field," is the marsh by which Antony crossed as he approached his antagonist; directly opposite is the hill of Philippi, where Cassius died; behind us is the narrow strait of the sea, across which Brutus sent his body to the island of Thasos, lest the army should be disheartened before the final struggle. The city of Philippi was itself a monument of the termination of that struggle. It had been founded by the father of Alexander, in a place called, from its numerous streams, "the Place of Fountains," to commemorate the addition of a new province to his kingdom, and to protect the frontier against the Thracian mountaineers. For similar reasons the city of Philip was gifted by Augustus with the privileges of a *colonia*. It thus became at once a border-garrison of the province of Macedonia, and a perpetual memorial of his victory over Brutus. And now a Jewish apostle came to the same place, to win a greater victory than that of Philippi, and to found a more durable empire than that of Augustus. It is a fact of deep significance, that the "first city" at which St. Paul arrived, on his entrance into Europe, should be that "colony," which was more fit than any other in the empire to be considered the representative of Imperial Rome.—*The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., and the Rev. J. S. Howlett, M.A.*

The Birthplace of Raphael—Early Influences.—The little town of Urbino, in which he first saw the light, on Good Friday, May the 28th, in the year 1483, crowns the summit of a high hill, and is celebrated as much for its pure, healthy air, and the fine, noble physiognomy of its inhabitants, as for the grand and romantic character of the surrounding country. One remarkable peculiarity in the latter feature is the view that is obtained on the east, between the lofty and partly barren hills around, of the smooth surface of the Adriatic, several miles distant. The impression produced by the combined effect of the two grandest objects in nature, mountains and sea, upon the peculiarly susceptible mind of Raphael, when a child, was deep and lasting; and a proof of this we observe in the background of many of his landscapes, in which he has repeatedly introduced these effects,—on either side chains of mountains, parted in the distance by the sea, which closes the horizon. In like manner the local physiognomy of the people was so imprinted on his mind, that during my visit to Urbino I observed many features which seemed the very types of his earlier pictures.—*Dr. Waagen, in Art Journal.*

Religion and Philosophy.—It appears to me that one of the causes of the diminution of respect for religion, is the custom of setting her apart from all the sciences; as if philosophy, reasoning, everything, in short, which is esteemed in earthly affairs, could not be applied to religion; an ironical veneration removes her to a distance from all the interests of life; it is, if we may so express ourselves, *to bow her out of the circle* of the human mind. In every country where a religious belief is predominant, it is the centre of ideas; and philosophy consists in the national interpretation of divine truths.—*Madame de Staël's Germany.*

Exits and Entrances.—In the aggregate progress of human life, regrets are more than counterbalanced by congratulations. We pay the tribute of tears to departing friends, but in general the most poignant regret is more transient than the pleasanter recollections; it is seldom we recall the *dying* friend, but most often the departed as he was when in full life. In the young we see less cause for fear than for confidence. As old friends pass away, therefore, and new ones arrive, the changes of mortality give us Memory for the past, and for the future Hope, the child of Memory—an undying generation. On the whole, the compensation is greater than the loss: not only is the departed replaced by the arriver, but the arriver adds to the inheritance of the departed new experiences, new resources of human art. . . . The Raphael of the past never dies, but testifies to us the unborn Raphael of the future. Pasta, in her letters to Parodi, finely observes, that even the singer who passes out of sight and hearing may exercise such an influence on art that it shall be immortal, although it be not traced to its author. While we watch the last efforts of the last survivor among English tragic actors, and are bidding farewell to Macready, we read with delighted hope how Paris is electrified by the appearance of Caroline Duprez—a reproduction of the great tenor-singer in the form of a beautiful girl, endowed by nature with a fine voice, and by her father with a perfect education. The aristocracy of art cannot die; its tenure is immortal: born of the marriage between impassioned nature and intellectual civilization, the race will grow stronger with the progress of time. Its influence extends beyond that even of an hereditary legislature; for it is limited to no country, and it rules, not by the executive power of the State, which rebellion may gainsay or overturn, but by the force of men's own feelings and wishes. This the greater power is more stable; and if in this region of art also mortal change displaces servants of the past, it as certainly replaces them with the richly-endowed servants of the future.—*Spectator.*

Destiny Working by the Gaming-Table.—On Bonaparte's first nomination to the army of Italy, the Directory is said to have been unable or unwilling to supply him with the money necessary for a journey of himself and his aides-de-camp to the spot, and their suitable appearance at the head-quarters of a considerable force. In this emergency, after collecting all that his resources, the contributions of his friends, and his credit could muster, he is reported to have applied to Junot, a young officer whom he knew to be in the habit of frequenting the gaming-tables, and, confiding to him all the money he had been able to raise, no great sum, to have directed him either to lose the whole or increase it to a considerable amount before the morning, as on his success that night at play depended the possibility of his taking the command of the army, and appointing Junot his aide-de-camp. Junot, after succeeding beyond his expectations in winning to an amount in his judgment equal to the exigencies of his employer, hastened to inform General Bonaparte, but he was not satisfied; and, resolving to try his fortune to the utmost, bade his friend return, risk all that he had gained, and not quit the table till he had lost the last penny, or doubled the sum he had brought back to him. In this, also, after some fluctuation, the chances favoured him, and Napoleon set out to his head-quarters furnished with sufficient to take upon him the command with no little personal splendour and *éclat*. The above anecdote was first related to me by the Chevalier Serra, Minister of the Ligurian Republic at Madrid,—a man of veracity, learning, and discernment—who was intimately acquainted with Napoleon during his Italian campaigns.—*Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences.*

Napoleon's Powers of Memory.—His powers of application and memory seemed almost preternatural. There was scarcely a man in France, and none in employment, with whose private history, character, and qualifications he was not acquainted. He had, when emperor, notes and tables, which he called the moral statistics of his empire. He revised and corrected them by ministerial reports, private conversation, and correspondence. He received all letters himself, and, what seems incredible, he read and recollected all that he received. He slept little, and was never idle one instant when awake. When he had an hour for diversion, he not unfrequently employed it in looking over a book of logarithms, which he acknowledged, with some surprise, was at all seasons of his life a recreation to him. So retentive was his memory of numbers, that sums over which he had once glanced his eye were in his mind ever after. He recollected the respective produce of all taxes through every year of his administration, and could at any time repeat any one of them, even to the centimes. Thus his detection of errors in accounts appeared marvellous, and he often indulged in the pardonable artifice of displaying these faculties in a way to create a persuasion that his vigilance was almost supernatural. In running over an account of expenditure, he perceived the rations of a battalion charged on a certain day at Besançon. "Mais le bataillon n'était pas là," said he, "il y a erreur." The minister, recollecting that the emperor had been at the time out of France, and confiding in the regularity of his subordinate agents, persisted that the battalion must have been at Besançon. Napoleon insisted on further inquiry. It turned out to be a fraud and not a mistake. The peculating accountants were dismissed, and the scrutinizing spirit of the emperor circulated with the anecdote through every branch of the public service, in a way to deter every clerk from committing the slightest error, from fear of immediate detection.—*Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences.*

The Pilgrim Mothers.—A speaker at the recent conference on the "rights of woman," complained, we remember, that the Pilgrim Mothers were never heard of. The *Congregational Journal* does a little to repair the injustice:—

A larger *proportion* of women was found at Plymouth than at the commencement of any other colony. Only two females came to Virginia during the first two years after its settlement; twelve years elapsed before many followed in their footsteps. *Eighteen wives* came with their husbands to Plymouth. There is a beautiful and plausible tradition that the first and foremost of those who landed from the "May Flower," was a young *maiden*, Mary Chilton. . . . As if to reward the dauntlessness of women at this crisis, in the manner which poetical justice would dictate, the last survivor of the first comers was a female, Mary Allerton, who lived to see the planting of twelve of the thirteen colonies which at first composed these United States. The contemporary planters of Weymouth, being all able men, had boasted of what they would bring to pass in comparison of the people of Plymouth, who had so many women and children with them; but within a single year, their plantation was broken up, and they would all have been scalped, but for the interposition of despised Plymouth, while the little ones and wives whom they said should be a prey, possessed the land, and their days were long in it.

Preaching Printed Sermons.—The Rev. Mr. Harper, the recently-appointed vicar of Selby, has informed the congregation of a practice he had long intended to pursue, that of preaching sermons not of his own composition, but written by another person. His reasons for pursuing this course are—first, that there were many sermons by the ablest divines, which, in consequence of not being generally read, were comparatively useless; and secondly, that the time occupied in the writing of sermons every week might be employed otherwise more usefully to his parishioners.

The Strike of Seamen in the North has caused some uneasiness to the authorities. An attack on the Shipping-office, at Tynemouth, alarmed the Mayor of Shields so much that he forbad a public meeting, called out fifty armed policemen, and even applied for the protection of a war steamer; but the men have disclaimed all connexion with the Tynemouth affray, and have sent memorials to the Board of Trade signed by 4000 seamen of the Tyne and Wear. The extension of the strike to Blyth and Hull, it was expected, would compel the shipping masters to accede to some at least of their demands.

The Window-tax.—At an aggregate meeting of the Westminster parishes, held on Thursday, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Denman declared his intention to press for total and immediate repeal. The Chairman stated that the members for Finsbury, Lambeth, Westminster, and other metropolitan boroughs, were pledged to stop the supplies if the Window-tax was not repealed.

Mr. Cobden was entertained on Friday by his old constituents the electors of Stockport, together with their present member, Mr. Alderman Kershaw, and Mr. C. Hindley, M.P. for Ashton-under-line. Mr. Cobden was very enthusiastically received, but his speech presented no novelty upon those recently delivered.

MARRIAGES.

December 24, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. John Ashby, dyer, to Miss Elisabeth Hunt, both of Hastings.

January 8, at Hope Chapel, Weymouth, by the Rev. John Smith, the Rev. William Smith, pastor of the above chapel, to Mrs. Howard, widow of the late N. Howard, Esq., merchant, of Weymouth.

January 26, at the Independent Chapel, Sidbury, Devon, by the Rev. C. Howell, Edward Perryman, tailor, to Mary Ann Basten, both of Sidmouth.

January 26, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. J. Noakes to Sarah Ann Hide.

January 28, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Thomas Ledbrook to Catherine Enstone, both of Warwick.

January 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. Copley, Mr. Thomas Williams, of Blakeney, to Miss Anne Bevan, of Sydney.

January 29, at Leighton Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. E. Adey, Mr. William Hinson Mead to Miss Mary Adams, both of that town.

February 1, at the Independent Chapel, Falcon-square, Mr. James Bateman, of Leadenhall-market, to Mrs. Low, of Brixton, relict of the late Mr. John Low.

February 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Modbury, by Mr. J. Bussell, Mr. Thomas Pearse, of Stoliford, yeoman, to Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, of the former place.

DEATHS.

January 7, at Emsworth, Hants, aged 59, Thomas Hellier Sparkes, Esq., Assistant-Commissary, H.P., of the Field-train of the Ordnance. He served with the army in the Peninsula and France, at Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees.

January 18, aged 17 years, Alfred Edward, the youngest son of Mr. Lucas, of 57, Curzon-street, May-fair, who was accidentally drowned while landing from a steam-boat at Hungerford-pier.

January 24, Margaret Helen, the beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet's, London.

January 26, in his 86th year, John Spencer, Esq., of Oak-hill, Somerset.

January 26, at Hexham, Northumberland, aged 64, the Rev. John Scott. He was born in London, educated at Hackney Academy, and during twelve years was the laborious and successful minister of the Independent church at Hexham. He afterwards entered the service of the Home Missionary Society; and subsequently was pastor at Parkhead, in Cumberland, and at Sidbury, in Devonshire (at the latter place for eight years); since which he had experienced much vicissitude, and, amid increasing infirmities and premature old age, had retired to Hexham, where he has finished his pilgrimage.

January 27, in the Haymarket, Leicester, aged 60, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. E. Addison.

January 29, at Ebury-street, Pimlico, aged 46, Hephzibah, the beloved wife of Mr. F. Owen, High-Constable of Westminster.

January 30, suddenly, at Middleton-hall, Warwickshire, in his 69th year, Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.

January 30, at Blackheath-hill, Kent, in her 90th year, Mrs. Ann Lawrie, widow of Peter Lawrie, Esq., of Ernespie, in the stewartry of Kircudbright, Scotland.

January 31, at his house in Bootham, greatly respected, aged 81, John Brook, Esq., of the city of York, solicitor.

February 1, aged 3 years and 7 months, Davenport, only son of Mr. J. M. M'Michael, High-street, Bridgnorth.

February 2, at Mile-End, aged 72, Mr. Peter Thomson. He was a faithful servant of Messrs. Nash and Co., Cornhill, for forty-seven years. His loss will be great to the body of Freemasons, of which he was so eminent a member.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market has been generally very dull during the past week; but whilst business has been inert, the fluctuation in prices has been small—amounting in the whole to not more than ½ per cent. The Unfunded Debt has been higher, and Bank Stock well supported. Speculation for some days past, has been directed almost entirely to shares, which have experienced no inconsiderable benefit thereby.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96⅞ ¼	96¼ ⅜	96¼ ⅜	96⅜ ¼	96⅜	96¼
Cons. for Acct.	96¼ ⅜	96¼ ⅜	96¼ ⅜	96⅜ ⅜	96⅜	96⅛
3 per Ct. Red.	97⅛ ¼	97⅛ ⅛	97⅛ ¼	97⅛ ⅛	97⅛	97⅛
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	98⅛ 9	99 8½	98⅛ 9	98⅛ ⅜	98⅞	98⅞
India Stock ..	266 ¼	266	—	—	266½	267
Bank Stock ..	214½ ½	215 14½	—	215 14½	—	215
Exchq. Bills..	58 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.	58 pm.	61 pm.	58 pm.
India Bonds..	68 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	68 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.
Long Annuit..	—	—	—	7 13-16	—	7 13-16

The Foreign Market has been in an active state, and Spanish Bonds have been rapidly improving. Certain monies at Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Co.'s, belonging to the Queen of Spain, have been attached by some bondholders, and the attachment held to be good by the Recorder of London. The case, it is said, will find its way into the superior Courts, where the discussion will be a matter of some interest. Mexican Bonds and Peruvian have risen, and Northern Bonds have been well supported. The settlement of account went off satisfactorily.

The Share Market has greatly improved during the week. North Western, on Saturday, on the announcement of a dividend of five and a half per cent. rose £8 10s.; Great Western, £2 to £2 15s.; South Western, £1 10s. to £1 15s.; Brighton, 10s.; Midland, £1 15s. to £2 5s.; South Eastern, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; York and Berwick, 7s. 6d.; Aberdsen, 5s. to 10s.; Caledonian, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; East Lancashire, 5s. to 10s.; North Stafford, 5s.; Great Northern, 2s. 6d.; Eastern Counties, 5s., and most others in proportion. The foreign shares have been generally ½ to ¼ better. The advance in railway property, during the last ten months, has been little less than astonishing. Great Western have risen from 52 to 87½; South Western from 58 to 87; Brighton from 78 to 97; Midland from 32½ to 54½; North Western from 102 to 128; South Eastern from 13 to 20½, and Great Northern from 6 to 18. How many tales of fortunes won and fortunes lost could not these changes in the value of property tell?

Business in Mark-lane yesterday was very dull, and accompanied by a decline of 1s. to 2s. in the prices of wheat.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

British.	Price.	Foreign.	Price.
Consols.....	96¼	Brazil	91½
Do. Account	97	Equador	3⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced	97⅛	Dutch 4 per cent ..	91¼
3½ New.....	98¼	French 3 per cent..	58
Long Annuities	7 13-16	Granada.....	17½
Bank Stock.....	215	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	30⅞
India Stock	267	Portuguese	36
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	97⅜
June	68 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent..	18½
India Bonds.....	71 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	38½
		Ditto Passive.....	3½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 31.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th day of Jan., 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	27,791,180	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,751,513
		Silver Bullion	39,687
	£27,791,180		£27,791,180

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,145,156
Rest	3,225,840	Other Securities ..	12,339,491
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,756,995	Notes	8,298,980
		Gold and Silver Coin	639,586
Other Deposits	10,721,309		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,164,872		
	£35,423,016		£35,423,016

Dated the 30th day of Jan., 1851.

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

All Souls Roman Catholic Chapel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.

BANKRUPTS.

Tyars, James, late of Padnals Corner, Essex, farmer, February 7, March 14: solicitor, Mr. William, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

Glass, Andrew, Queen's-road, Bayswater, baker, February 8, March 14: solicitors, Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, Essex-street, Strand.

Walkden, Ann, Horkstow, Lincolnshire, carrier, February 19, March 12: solicitors, Messrs. Wells, Smith, and Dodd, Hull.

Jones, Robert Norris, Liverpool, merchant, February 13, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Young, A., Falkirk, grocer, February 5, 26.

Cruickshank, G., Aberdeen, merchant, February 4, 24.

M'Lean, J., Paisley, manufacturer of shawls, February 7, 28.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Seaber, Newmarket, scrivener, final div. of 1s. 2¾d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—F. Westover, Lewisham, Kent, cheesemonger, first div. of 1s. 3d.; on Tuesday, February 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—T. Rutherford, Agnes-place, Waterloo-road, merchant, first div. of 2s. 4d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. and S. B. Searle, Saffron Walden, bankers, final div. of ¼d.; on Tuesday, February 11, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—G. W. Law, Landport, Hampshire, auctioneer, first div. of 6d.; February 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. W. Robson and J. Barrow, St. Ann's-place, Limehouse, patent pump manufacturers, second div. of 2s. 7d.; and first div. of 14s. 6d. on the separate estate of J. Barrow; on Thursday next, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—H. Reay, Mark-lane, wine-merchant, third div. of 6s. 6d. (on the separate estate); on Thursday next, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—F. Burghart, Clifford-street, Bond-street, tailor, fourth div. of 2½d.; on Thursday next, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—J. Prentice, Oxford, ironmonger, first div. of 6s. 6d.; on Thursday next, or the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—R. Leach, Newmarket, tailor, first div. of 5s. 9½.; on Thursday next, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—W. Pownall, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 3d.; on Thursday next, or the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—C. Porter, Braintree, Essex, grocer, first div. of 2s. 3d.; on Thursday next, or the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—A. G. W. Biddulph, J. Wright, H. Robinson, and E. W. Jerningham, Henrietta-street, bankers, fourth div. of 2½d.; February 1, or the following Wednesday or Thursday, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—C. Warren, Shrewsbury, and Market Drayton, Shropshire, banker, third div. of 1s. 6d. (on the separate estate); any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—J. and T. Horsfield, Wheelock, near Sandbach, coal dealers, first div. of 6s. 8d.; on February 12, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—J. Smith, Liverpool, haberdasher, first div. of 4s. 4d.; February 12, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—S. Parnell, East Looe, Cornwall, grocer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; any Tuesday or Friday after the 31st of January, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—S. Gibson, York, innkeeper, second div. of 1½d.; any day on or after the 3rd of February, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Blanchard and Passmore, Leeds, tailors, first div. of 3s. 6½d.; any day on or after the 3rd of February, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—A. O. Martin, Leeds, stationer, second div. of 9¾d.; any day on or after the 3rd of February, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Stork, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant, first and final div. of 10d.; on Tuesday, February 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—W. Jefferson, Kingston-upon-Hull, painter, first and final div. of 2s. 6d.; on Tuesday, Feb. 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—H. Andrew, Manchester, drysalter, div. of 5¾d.; on Tuesday, February 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—J. and J. Sharples, Daisyfield, Lancashire, cotton spinners, div. of 3s. 4d.; on Tuesday, February 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—W. Hardy, Manchester, drysalter, div. of 5¾d.; on Tuesday, February 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—T. Baxendale, Bolton-le-Moors, grocer, div. of 2s. 6¾d.; on Tuesday, February 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—G. Hornsby and R. P. Mould, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders, first div. of 20s. (on the separate estate of G. Hornsby); or Saturday, February 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Wallace, Carlisle, grocer, first div. of 2s. (being in part of first div. of 5s. previously declared); on Saturday, February 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, February 4.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Claremont Chapel, Claremont-grove, West Derby.

Grosvenor-square Welsh Chapel, Manchester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Armytage, Edward, Clifton-bridge, near Halifax, and Colnebridge, near Huddersfield, cotton spinner.

BANKRUPTS.

Eve, Andrew, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, turner, February 14, March 18: solicitor, Mr. Colombine, St. Martin's-lane.

Hood, William, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, commission agent, February 14, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, Gresham-street and Great Marlborough-street.

Tredinnick, Richard, Threadneedle-street, mining agent, February 15, March 29: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

Watt, Charles, Southampton-street, Pentonville, baker, February 12, March 18: solicitor, Mr. Tweed, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Jack and Co., Glasgow, wholesale stationers, February 10, March 3.

A. Somerville, Longstone, innkeeper, February 11, March 7.

J. Ross, Banff, banker, February 13, March 10.

A. Pendrigh, Edinburgh, merchant, February 10, March 10.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Steele, Plough-road, Deptford, tar manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 7½d; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—J. Turner, Eastbourne, Sussex, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays—J. and J. Cowlishaw, Derby, railway carriage builders, first div. of 8s. 8d.; a div. of 20s. on the separate estate of John Cowlishaw; and a div. of 2s. 8d. on the separate estate of James Cowlishaw; at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham, Saturday, Feb. 15, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 2—W. Bates, Tithby, Nottinghamshire, horsedealer, first div. of 10½d.; Saturday, February 15, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 2, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—C. Pretty, Leicester, grocer, first div. of 3s.; Saturday, February 15, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 2, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—W. B. Cook, Burton-upon-Trent, tape manufacturer, second and final div. of 1½d.; Saturday, February 15, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 2, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—W. and J. Pile, Monkwearmouth, shipbuilders, first div. of 17s. 10½d. on the separate estate of W. Pile; Saturday, February 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Fielding, Middleton, Lancashire, corn-dealer—final div. of 6s. 6½d.; Tuesday, February 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, Feb. 3.

The show of Wheat samples from our neighbouring counties was small this morning; but having a large arrival of foreign Wheat and Flour, the former principally from the Black Sea and Mediterranean, the sale was very slow, and 1s. cheaper for all but the best qualities. For foreign the sale was very limited at barely last week's prices. In Flour little doing. Barley dull sale at previous quotations. Beans and Peas went off slowly, and white Peas declining in value. With Oats we were well supplied, and unless for the finest fresh samples, sales could not be made unless at a reduction of 6d. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes dull. Cloverseed without alteration.

British.	s.	s.
Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	34	40
Ditto White.....	36	46
Line., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ...	33	37
Northumber. and Scotch, White..	33	37
Ditto Red.....	34	36
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	—
Ditto White	—	—
Rye	22	24
Barley	21	24
Scotch.....	24	26
Angus	—	—
Malt, Ordinary	—	—
Pale	47	51
Peas, Grey	22	24
Maple	28	30
White	23	24
Boilers	26	27
Beans, Large	21	22
Ticks.....	21	23
Harrow	23	25
Pigeon	25	27
Oats—		
Line. & York. feed	14	16
Do. Poland & Pot.	17	19
Berwick & Scotch.	16	19
Scotch feed	15	17
Irish feed and black	14	16
Ditto Potato	16	18
Linseed, sowing....	50	54
Rapeseed, Essex, new.....	£23 to £26 per last	
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s. per 1,000		
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		
Ship	26	28
Town	35	37

Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat—		
Dantzig	40	48
Anhalt and Marks..	35	39
Ditto White	36	41
Pomeranian red ...	36	41
Rostock	40	43
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ...	32	36
Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	33	38
Polish Odessa	34	39
Marianopoli & Berdianski	34	36
Taganreg	33	36
Brabant and French	33	36
Ditto White	35	41
Salonica	32	34
Egyptian.....	24	26
Rye	20	22
Barley—		
Wismar & Rostock.	19	22
Danish	19	23
Saal	20	24
East Friesland	18	20
Egyptian.....	16	18
Danube	17	19
Peas, White	22	23
Boilers	24	25
Beans, Horse.....	20	24
Pigeon.....	24	26
Egyptian.....	21	22
Oats—		
Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	14	16
Do. thick and brew	16	18
Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	16	18
Flour—		
U. S., per 196 lbs...	20	22
Hamburg	20	21
Dantzig and Stettin	20	21
French, per 280 lbs.	27	29

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 25.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	38s.	6d.	Wheat	38s.	5d.
Barley	22	7	Barley	23	1
Oats	16	7	Oats	16	10
Rye	23	2	Rye	20	10
Beans	26	4	Beans	27	0
Peas	25	5	Peas	27	7

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 4.

Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with foreign stock, in the general quality of which a decided improvement was noticed. The demand for it was, however, very inactive. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were again somewhat extensive for the time of year, whilst their condition was unusually good. Owing in a great measure to the large receipts of meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall, the Beef trade was in a very inactive state at prices barely equal to those of Monday last; the highest figure for the best Scots being 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. On the whole the supply of Sheep was good, both as to number and quality. All breeds were in moderate request, at last week's currency. The top general figure for the best old Downs was 4s. 4d.; whilst a few superior qualities realized 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. Nearly 1,000 head were out of the wool; and there were about 100 Dorset Lambs on offer. Calves, the supply of which was small, moved off slowly, at unaltered quations. We were scantily supplied with Pigs, in which a very limited business was doing, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d.	to 3s. 8d.	Veal	3s. 0d.	to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	3 4	.. 4 4	Pork	2 10	.. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	480	3,000	241	295
Monday	3,892	19,100	193	298

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Feb. 4.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 0d.	to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d.	to 2s. 8d.
Middling do	2 4	.. 2 6	Mid. ditto	2 10	. 3 6
Prime large	2 8	.. 3 0	Prime ditto	3 8	.. 3 10
Prime small	3 0	.. 3 4	Veal	2 0	.. 3 8
Large Pork	2 6	.. 3 6	Small Pork	3 8	.. 4 0

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

During last week there was an improvement in the tone and character of our market. Butter attracted more attention, and a good business was done in all descriptions of Irish for the northern and other parts of the country, in addition to the purchases of the dealers here. Prices ruled for Carlow at from 76s. to 86s.; Cork, 82s. to 84s.; Limerick, 74s. to 80s.; Waterford, 72s. to 76s.; Sligo and Tralee, 70s. to 74s. per cwt. landed. Foreign was also in more request at 102s. to 106s. for Friesland; Kiel, 96s. to 100s., best quality; and for other kinds in proportion. Bacon was held with firmness, and for higher rates, in consequence of the Government advertising for a large extra supply of Pork for the Navy, and, with a steady demand, prices ranged from 40s. to 45s. for Irish landed and on board; Hambro', 39s. to 42s. per cwt. Hams rather more saleable, at 56s. to 66s. Lard met ready buyers at 48s. to 54s.; bladdered and kegs at 40s. to 44s.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Feb. 3.—Our trade is just now in a healthy state, inasmuch as the middling Butter left with us finds sales, which had hitherto been neglected. Of fine qualities we have little or nothing remaining. Dorset, fine weekly, 88s. to 92s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 70s. to 80s.; Fresh, 9s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Feb. 3.—Though the arrivals the last week from Scotland have been few, we have had quite enough from Yorkshire, the Continent, and by rail, for the wants of the trade, which is so limited it is with difficulty the prices have been realized. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 100s. per ton; Scotch, 65s. to 80s.; Scotch Cups, 55s. to 65s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 70s. to 85s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 50s. to 65s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—During last week upwards of 1,200 bags and bales, besides 29 tierces and 84 casks, Cloverseed arrived at this port from abroad; fine qualities were nevertheless quite as dear as before, but the transactions were unimportant. Canaryseed was plentiful, and decidedly easier to buy. In other articles we have no change to report.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..... £8 0s. to £9 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal]..... —s. to —s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)..... 14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .... new £25 to £27.....old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) .....£4 10s. to £4 15s.
Mustard (per bushel) white....5s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....46s. to 47s. fine 48s. to 50s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed, nominal.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....33s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....24s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.)..... Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Feb. 3.—We have still to report a good inquiry for all fine samples, at fully the quotations of this day week. In some instances a slight advance has been obtained.

Mid and East Kent	84s. to 150s.
Weald of Kent	72s. to 84s.
Sussex Pockets	65s. to 78s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Feb. 3.—The somewhat large sales for forward delivery having reduced the available stock here to some extent, our market still continues firm, and prices are a shade higher than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 37s. per cwt. net cash; Rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. Last week the deliveries amounted to 2,372, and the imports to 570 casks.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	14,542	13,221	36,479	43,370	47,830
Price of Y. C..	50s. 6d. to 51s. 0d.	51s. 9d. to 52s. 0d.	39s. 0d. to —s. 6d.	38s. 0d. to —s. 6d.	37s. 9d. to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1,236	3,459	2,166	1,487	2,372
Do. from 1st June	65,016	76,689	72,167	67,375	68,024
Arrived last week	259	..	1,771	2,714	570
Do. from 1st June	68,935	81,809	101,136	85,274	90,334
Price of Town ...	52s. 0d.	53s. 0d.	42s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Feb. 3.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 230 bales from South Australia, 497 from Rouen, 16 from Germany, and 145 from Mogadore. The wool trade is steady for most descriptions.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Scotch.—There is still only a moderate demand for laid Wool, at about the quotations. White Highland is rather more inquired for. There is still a dull demand for all kinds of crossed Cheviot Wools, and to force sales a little less money would require to be taken.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9	0	to	9	9
White Highland do.....	12	0		12	3
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	11	0		12	6
Do., do., washed	11	6		13	6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	12	0		13	9
Do. do., washed	14	0		19	0
White Cheviot do. do.....	24	0		28	0
Import for the week.....	— bags.				
Previously this year.....	32 bags.				

Foreign.—The announcement of public sales here for the 6th and 7th instant, of about 2,000 bales colonial, and about 1,000 bales low wools on the 7th, after the fine ones, has prevented anything like active business by private contract; still, for anything offering on arrival great competition exists, and very high prices paid.

Imports for the week.....	2,778 bales.
Previously this year	5,562 bales.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	48s. to 77s.	48s. to 75s.	45s. to 75s.
Clover Hay	60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.
Straw.....	20s. 27s.	21s. 28s.	20s. 27s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2d. to 2¼d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2¼d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2¼d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3¼d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¾d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 4¼d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4¼d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 33s. 9d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 38s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £42; Sperm £85 to £86, bagged £85; South Sea, £35 to £37; Seal, pale, £38 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £39 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

METALS, LONDON, Jan. 27.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	per ton. £ s. d.			FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	£ s. d.	
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 7 6	5 15	0	Swedish keg	15 10	0
Nail rods 6 6 0		6 15	0	Ditto faggot 15	0 0	15 5 0
Hoops 7 0 0		7 15	0	ENGLISH COPPER. *d*		
Sheets, singles..7 13 0		8 5	0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts..... per lb.	0	0 9½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	..4 15 0	5 10	6	Tough cake, per ton..84	0	0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—	3 15	0		Tile 83	0	0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10	0		Old copper, *e*, per lb..	0	0 8½
Pig, in Wales .. 3	0 3 15	0		FOREIGN COPPER. *f*		
Do. do. forge .. 2	5 2 10	0		South American, in bond 77	0 87	0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash..... 2	3 0—2 4	0		ENGLISH LEAD. *g*.		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport..	3 10	0		Pig..per ton.....	17 10	0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10	0		Sheet	18 10	0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15	0		Red lead	19 0	0
Do. in Wales .. 3	10 3 15	0		White ditto.....24	0	0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	6 0	0		Patent shot.....20	10	0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	6 0	0		FOREIGN LEAD. *h*		
Rails.....4 17 6		5 5	0	Spanish, in bond 17	0 0 17	10 0
Chairs	4 0	0		ENGLISH TIN. *i*		
FOREIGN IRON. *b*				Block, per cwt. 4	4 0 4	8 0
Swedish 11	10 12	0	0	Bar	4 9	0
CCND	17	10	0	Refined.....	4 14	0
Psi	0	0	0	FOREIGN TIN. *k*		
Gourieff	0	0	0	Banca	4 7 4	9 0
Archangel	0	0	0	Straits 4	7 4	8 0
				TIN PLATES. *l*		
				IC Coke, per box, 1	7 6 1	8 6
				IC Charcoal .. 1	12 6 1	13 6
				IX ditto..... 1	14 0 1	18 6
				SPELTER. *m*		
				Plates, warehoused, per ton 16	2 6 16	5 0
				Do. to arrive 16	0 0 16	5 0
				ZINC. *n*		
				English sheet, per ton 21	10	0
				QUICKSILVER, *o* per lb.	0 3	9

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Feb. 3.

Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Braddyll's, 14s. 6d.; Kellor, 15s. 3d.; Richmond, 14s. 0d.; Eden, 14s. 6d.; Adelaide's, 16s. 6d.; R. Hetton, 16s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Durham, 15s. 3d.; Tees, 15s. 6d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. Market at last day's quotation.

Fresh arrivals, 121; left from last day, 51.—Total, 175.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PARENTS.—YOUTH WANTED.

BENJAMIN L. GREEN, Bookseller and Publisher, 62, Paterno-ter-row, London, is in want of an ACTIVE, WELL-EDUCATED YOUTH. Applications by letter, pre-paid, in own handwriting.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for every variety of single or double Rupture, the efficacy of which, in many thousands of cases, is too well known to need comment. It is applicable alike to male or female of any age, perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, inconvenience, or confinement; and will be sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or a Post-office Order, payable at the General Post Office. Address, ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home for consultation daily from Ten till One, and Four till Eight (Sunday excepted).

A great number of trusses have been left behind by patients cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. B. will be happy to give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

IMPORTANT AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia."—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon.

"We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. Barker's treatment, which confirms the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia."—*Medical Journal.*

"Your remedy has cured my rupture after everything else had failed. I have used violent exertions since, but there is no sign of its coming down."—Miss S.

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

THE only curative treatment of this alarming complaint is still successfully practised by Dr. MERVARD. His remedy is uniformly effectual in every variety of single and double Rupture, in male or female, of any age, is perfectly easy and painless in application, requiring no confinement, &c., and will be sent, post free, with instructions for use, &c., on receipt of a Post Office Order (payable at the Holborn post office) or postage stamps for 6s., by Dr. ROBERT MERVARD, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. In every case, however bad or long-standing, a perfect cure is guaranteed. Dr. M. can be consulted daily, by appointment, for One Guinea, including the remedy.

This mode of treatment has received the approval of the highest medical authorities, as the following extracts will testify:—

"This is the only treatment I have ever known to give relief in cases of Rupture."—Liston's "Surgery," page 327.

"The general success of his treatment is undoubted."—"Medical Journal," November, 1850.

"I treated this case on Mervard's plan with perfect success."—Dr. Clarke on "Hernia," page 39.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR.

"See yourself as others see you."—BURNS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of TESTIMONIALS from all classes—Philosophers, Peers, Literary Persons, and Divines of every denomination, have been received by the ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST, who continues to give her novel and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, filling the four pages of a sheet of paper. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age (enclosing fifteen postage stamps), to Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &c.,

May be, with certainty, obtained, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford:—"Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Worthing: "I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for *children's* hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS, BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers. MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS STONE.

To Messrs. Warrick, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, J. GIBBS.

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